The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,128.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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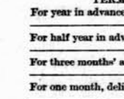
SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

	Jan.		Jan
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Galle	29
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	20		Feb.
„ Carwar	21	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	24	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	25	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	27	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

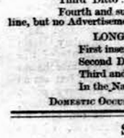
N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Jan.	Jan.		Down. Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11 & 25		Leave Bussorah	29 & 12	
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
		Feb.		Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Unjunwel.	Jeytapoor.	Yingorla.
Rutnaghery.	Malwan.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nuseerwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 8
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 16th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Carnatic," (775 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

Cargo cannot be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 15th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th January 1869.

FOR GOA, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, AND LONDON.

THE First-class Steamer "Tynemouth," 1,410 tons, Captain Kenady, will leave for the above Ports on the next Saturday of 16th inst. For Freight and Passage for Troops. Apply to

HARKUNBHOY THAVUR & Co.

Fort Green No. 6, and Out Fort, Khuduck, No. 7.

e Steamer has certificate to carry Troops.

FOR HAVRE.

(With prompt Despatch.)

THE A 1 ship "Ellen Browse," Captain Jones.

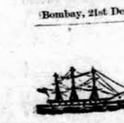
For Freight apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)



THE ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattress, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 920 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Tottcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Tottcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glentilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 17th January 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste Weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £15, second class £10; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £12 7s. 3d. per head; second class £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

First Class ..£64,	10..	Inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.
Second Class £37,	5..	

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 20, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25,	Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.	

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., 2, London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Water Witch," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their delivery orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Coombe will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

The marks to hand are :—

VE&Co., SD, HSMA, AKC, FJK, HMJ, MH in a Diamond

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Coombe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS, just received direct from Rome, Naples, and Padua, a small invoice of the very best quality made, including some "Acrobelles."

SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE to the HOLDERS of NEW SHARES.—Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum will be charged on all payments of the 5th Call on New Shares made after the 20th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that by a deed of assignment dated 18th of November 1866, one Ismail bin Shaik Mahomed Zowlaker assigned over unto me, the undersigned, all his right, title, and interest in the Bungalow and Premises assessed under No. 26, situate in Durga Street, at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, which premises were formerly bought in his name as a trustee for me, the undersigned, and that the furniture and other property therein exclusively belongs to me, and that if any person attach the same as the property of the said Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Mahomed Zowlaker it will be at his own peril and risk, and he will be held responsible as a trespasser. Dated this 14th day of January 1869.

AMEEROOSEEN BIN BUNDOO MEYA MAMAPRO.

SECOND-HAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.—The following have been left with the undersigned on Commission Sale :—

1	6 inch Transit Theodolite, by Elliott		Rs. 315
1	6 inch Plain „	by Elliott	„ 200
1	6 inch „ „	by Stanley, complete with solid Leather cover. This instrument is in every way equal to new	„ 420
1	6 inch "Everest" Theodolite, by Elliott		„ 350
1	14 inch Dumpy Level, by Elliott		„ 120
1	15 inch "Y" Level, by Simmons		„ 120
1	Pocket Sextant, by C. W. Finch		„ 35
1	Prismatic Compass, by C. W. Finch		„ 20
1	Optical Square, by C. W. Finch		„ 11

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PEAR TREE WOOD RAILWAY CURVES, by Stanley, the set consisting of 50 complete in box .. Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. Entirely new arrivals.

Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott	Rs. 185
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set minus proportional Compasses of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott..	„ 135
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing best Electrum double-jointed instruments, by Elliott	„ 115
Mahogany Tray Cases, containing best Electrum instruments, by Elliott	Rs. 50 and „ 65
Sets of Instruments by other makers, of excellent quality, ranging in price from	Rs. 5 to „ 50

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The following are among the special subjects treated of :—Labour-saving Machinery employed in the different Industrial Pursuits ; Steam and the Steam-engine ; the Mining and Working of Iron, Coal, Silver, Gold, and Copper ; Casting and Founding ; Iron Shipbuilding ; Construction of Reservoirs, Storage of Water ; Irrigation, Sewage, Waterworks ; Harbours, Locks, and Canals ; Ordnance and War Material ; Railway Engineering ; Building ; Practical Mechanics, Hydraulics ; Telegraphy, Electro-Metallurgy ; Docking Ships ; Gearing and Mechanical Movements ; Ventilation of Mines ; Damming, Boring, and Blasting ; Strength and Properties of the Materials of Construction ; Iron Bridges, Roofs, and Girders ; &c., &c., &c.

Articles on these subjects will receive careful attention from professional Engineers of the highest order, who have made particular branches of Engineering their peculiar study, while the whole will be under the control of an Editor of great experience.

The work will be completed in about 60 Numbers, containing many thousand Engravings.

Each Number will consist of 32 pages, Super-royal 8vo.

Subscribers' names registered by the undersigned. Every Number to be paid for in advance : Rs. 2-8 Bombay, and Rupees to be paid for in advance : Rs. 2-8 Bombay, and Rupees from Outstations.

The first number has just been published; Specimen Part can be seen at our Rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1869.

PEACHES from the HILLS, in baskets of 500, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 8 per basket. Apply at the Godown of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10, Hummum Street.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H The Duke of Edinburgh.

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Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &C., &C.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
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to Eau d[illegible]
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keeping [illegible]
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producing [illegible]
Rigaud [illegible]
other Sta[illegible]
The L[illegible]
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Whol[illegible]

Agents [illegible]
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„

WANTED.

TO COTTON BUYERS and SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

STOP! STOP!! AND SEE
STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS WONDERFUL TROUPE will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE
ON SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1869.

LOOK FOR NEW FACES,
NEW FEATS, AND LOTS OF FUN.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME EON.
SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MDLLE. CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES,
AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS,
in their
MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE
on the
DOUBLE TRAPEZE.

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN,
will delight and surprise all beholders.

ALL ENGLAND'S VAULTER,
PABLO FAUQUE,
WILL ASTONISH BOMBAY.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,
DAN RICE,
will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE,
H. P. STEVENS,
as
THE FIRE KING,
THE SLACK WIRE MASTER,
and
JUGGLER OF THE WORLD,
SEE HERBERT,
THE PRINCE OF THE ARENA,
in his celebrated
WIZARD ACT,
entitled,
THE THREE NATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices ; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

EXCELLENT HORSES per Steamer "Mahratta."—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 5th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 2nd January 1868.

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STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
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are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

VIEWS OF
BOMBAY and VICINITY,
in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Agents for the sale of publications issued by order of the India Office, &c., &c.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.—Annual Subscription Rs. 75, payable in advance, for delivery in Bombay.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.—Published on the same plan as the English Reports. Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 49.

THE [illegible] of the Government of India, from 1834 to 1867. By W. Theobald, Esq. New edition. Five volumes, handsomely bound, Rs. 60.

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	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, and the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found on successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those which we can afford to sell pure ones ; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to the local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

* The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand,—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine	Rs. 13 0
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	„ 18 0
20 0	A		Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	„ 18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	„ 22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and much recommended as a good Dessert Wine	„ 24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and of very dry, quite the Amontillado character	„ 27 0
33 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	„ 30 0
36 0	4		White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London : a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	„ 36 0
32 0			Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	„ 30 0
35 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	„ 32 0
			Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	„ „

MARSALA.

*16 0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	Rs. 14 0
*18 0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	„ 16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18 0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	Rs. 16 0
21 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	„ 21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	„ 27 0
*32 0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	„ 28 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

30 0	Corden Blue—brand, anchor, Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	Rs. 28 0
*30 0	Ditto, ditto, Copper Capsule, similar	„ 28 0
*38 0	Creme de Bousy— double anchor	„ 34 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body, and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	„ 35 0
*30 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a Pale straw colored, good bouquet and very mellow and dry	„ 35 0
41 0	Silver Neck with* (star)—a pale elegant Wine from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	„ 38 0
41 0	Gold Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	„ 38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	„ 39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with * * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuyee's of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	„ 40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with * * (double star)—brand, Payne and Co., Rheims, same Cuyee as above, but not so dry	„ 40 0

* Double Magnum.—In cases of 4 bottles equal to 16 ordinary quarts at Rs. 60 per case—Cash, good delivery.

* Single Magnum (double bottle).—In cases of 6 bottles, equal to 1 doz. quarts, at Rs. 42 per case, good delivery. Specially selected from a good Cuyee suitable for Clubs and Messes.

* Half-pints.—The size is well adapted for invalids, or for use on board the P. and O. Steamers.

Pints.—Most of the above Wines are to be had in Pints at a small advance on the cost of a case of 24 pints (equal to 1 doz. quarts).

N.B.—Our quotations to the Trade may be had on application.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	„ 34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	„ 39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS

34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 32 0
*45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	„ 40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns.

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim Vintage 1862	Rs. 18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	„ 20 8
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	„ 21 0
23 0	Ostrich, ditto 1862	„ 21 0
*20 0	Nierstein, ditto 1862	„ 28 0
*36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	„ 32 0
24 0	Erbach ditto 1865	„ 21 0

Rudesheimer, Johannisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock of select vintages. Rs. 28, 34, and 36 respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux houses where we have always a reserve of twoor three hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	Rs. 12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	„ 13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	„ 13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	„ 15 0
*20 0	Batailley	„ 18 0
*20 0	Beycheville	„ 18 6
*34 0	Chateau Lafite	„ 28 0
*22 0	Chateau La Rose	„ 20 0
*30 0	Chateau Latour	„ 26

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1340
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820 to 825
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	345
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	110
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	775
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	9600
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1775
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	5 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	250	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	...
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	350
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
[illegible] Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 11/16d. to ¾
[illegible] Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to ¼
[illegible] Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2-0
[illegible]tta	At sight	100¼
	30 days' sight	99¾
	60 Do. do.	99
	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
	60 Do. do.	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]-half per cent	112¾
[illegible] cent	108½
[illegible] cent	94¼
[illegible] per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
[illegible] per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14th January 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 237
Akote	235 to 237
Broach	232 to 233
Dhollera	240 to 242
Bhownuggur	240 to 242
Veeraval	210 to 225
Vingorla	230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned	250 to 252
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	228 to 230
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	262 to 263
Hingunghat	270 to 272

Ready sales 775 Candies. Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 14.

[illegible] Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
[illegible]lly, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Native Infantry, to join, from Sholapore.
Foster, Assistant Surgeon, 36th Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—January 14.

Wallace, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible], Captain, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, on duty, to Dera Ghazee [illegible]
Bird, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Mooltan.
Staples, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will inspect the whole of the troops on board the transport "Rinaldo," at 7 A.M. to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 14)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, is allowed fourlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure of the last mail steamer in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Scott, Staff Corps, Commandant Her Majesty's 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 15th March 1869, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. A. DesVœux, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Her Majesty's 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, is allowed furlough for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel F. MacGowan, Staff Corps, Second in Command 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. W. H. Finch, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 20th February 1869, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major J. H. Henderson, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant H. Gardiner, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 8th Regiment, in G. O. No. 2, dated 6th January 1869, is under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The services of Lieutenant Jacob, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Captain H. M. Nepean, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Joplin, of the Gun Carriage Department, is permitted to proceed to Calicut and the Coast, with leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. R. Powel, Bombay Infantry, Commandant H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Grant, Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the 4th January 1869, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 94, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Henry Nicholas Reeves, of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 4th January 1869, date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E.
Lieutenant W. O. Chadwick, R.E.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces of this Presidency from the 31st December 1868, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant E. Moore, Madras General List, Adjutant 13th Regiment Madras N. I., in General Order No. 1, dated 6th January 1869, is [illegible]egulations of 1868.

[illegible] the Commissariat Depart[illegible]ssistant Commissary from [illegible] services in Abyssinia.

[illegible]ek Succaram (No. 613), of [illegible]rtment, is dismissed the [illegible]

[illegible]ARTMENT.

[illegible]intments are confirmed :—

[illegible]n, I. N., Superintendent [illegible]ne.

[illegible]merary 2nd Officer of the [illegible]lent to H. M.'s Steamer [illegible] to Chief Officer of that Vessel from the 21st August 1868, vice Mr. C. Couves, resigned.

Mr. Thomas Ward, 1st Officer of H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Amberwitch," to be Acting Commander of that Vessel from the 8th June 1868, the date subsequent to the expiration of three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant Stiffe, to 25th June 1868, inclusive.

Lieutenant Stiffe, Commanding H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Amberwitch," resumed charge of that Vessel on the 26th June, inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Proclamation published in the "Government Gazette" of the 8th January, making certain alterations in the number and limits of the Judicial Districts of this Presidency, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. R. White to be Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, and to act as Judge and Session Judge of Canara, until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Grant to be Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw to be Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum.

Mr. W. Sandwith to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum, for the detached Station of Kulladghee, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Spens to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kulladghee, until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, until further orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, of Mr. W. Wedderburn, to be Acting Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, from the 9th instant, until further orders.

Messrs. H. Birdwood and W. Wedderburn respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Registrar to the Appellate Side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature on the 8th instant, after office hours.

Mr. A. C. Watt resumed charge of his appointment as temporary Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Sattara on the 31st ultimo, before 12 noon.

The Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution have appointed Mr. Narayen Pandoorung to be Secretary of that Institution, vice Mr. E. Pratt.

Azum Goolam Ahmed Puttan, appointed Thanadar of Bandora, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

The services of Major Griffiths, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Kurrachee District, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his departure on furlough to Europe, and Mr. C. McIver is confirmed as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Kurrachee District, from that date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Brook Morgan to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey.

Mr. W. Leibschwager, Superintendent Preventive Service, Bombay Custom House, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from 21st December 1868.

Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed a further extension for one month, from the 20th December 1868, of the sick leave granted to him on the 9th idem.

Mr. J. W. Walker to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. W. Loch to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. H. E. Winter to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara.

Messrs. G. Druitt and A. W. C. Boevey to be Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Poona.

The undermentioned junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages, on the 11th instant :—

Hindoostanee.

Mr. J. W. Walker, with credit, and Mr. W. S. Forman.

Marathee.

Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, Mr. G. Druitt, Mr H. E. Winter, and Mr. W. W. Loch.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A. Gibson has passed an examination in the Marathee language.

The following promotions have been made in Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service :—

From Class III. to II.

Lionel Robert Ashburner, Charles Henry Cameron, James Erskine Oliphant, John Frederic Armstrong, the Honourable Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, William D'Oyly, and Robert Ferguson Mactier, 9th February 1868.

From Class IV. to III.

Francis Dawes Melvill, William Mayor Salmon, Edward Hope Percival, Archibald Lockhart Spens, Arthur Ramsay Macdonald, William Henry Propert, John George Moore, James Braithwaite Peile, William Ramsay, William George Pedder, Raymond West, Herbert Edward Jacomb, Charles Magenis Hogg, William Roger Pratt, Thomas Monck Mason, John Hay Grant, Alan Arthur Clarke Jervoise, William Heurtley Newnham, Richard Burton Worthington, and James Bellat Richey, 22nd February 1868.

From Class V. to IV

William Wedderburn, Clarance Bovill Izon, George Morison Macpherson, Joshua King, and Edgar Hutchinson Little, 10th October 1868.

From Class VI. to V.

Satyendra Nath Tagore, Andrew Lyon, John Jardine, C. G. Blathwayt, John Nugent, Edward Cordeaux, Montagu Bernard Baker, George F. M. Grant, and George Ayerst, 12th October 1868.

Mr. W. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, is appointed Portuguese Translator to Government, vice Mr. J. de Cruz.

Mr. Mathias Franscisco Pereira has been appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency from the 26th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp has been appointed to act as Surgeon on His Excellency the Governor's Staff, from the 10th November last, during Dr. Cruickshank's absence on special duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo, from Lieutenant A. R. Seton R.E., on the forenoon of the 31st December 1868.

Lieutenant F. J. Willans, R.E., received charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Sattara, from Major W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B., on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1868.

Lieutenant Jacob, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade.

Major W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B., received charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from Captain H. Pym, R.E., on the afternoon of the 31st December 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

The Honourable A. Campbell, and the Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. G. W. Sharpin, B.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Sholapoor.

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, B.A., to act as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, the remainder of his privilege leave being cancelled.

The Rev. J. Higgins to act as Chaplain of Nusseerabad.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months, to the Rev. W. J. Fiennell.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ross accompanied the Chief Director, Indo-European Telegraph, on special duty from Bombay to Kurrachee, on the 16th November 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, Acting Collector, and Mr. G. B. Reid, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Deputy Collector of the Tanna Division, on the 16th December 1868, before office hours.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 28 days, from the 5th February 1869.

Lieutenant Stephen Babington, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, has been allowed privilege leave of absence from the date of his delivering over charge of the current duties of his Office to Captain T. B. Britten, Railway Magistrate at Bhosawul.

Azum Mahadowlal Bapoojee to be Acting Mamlutdar of Neriad.

Azum Amritram Chintamanishunker to be Acting Mamlutdar of Dholka.

Azum Lujjashunker Moolshunker to be Acting Mamlutdar of Wagra

Azum Motiram Himutram to be Acting Mamlutdar of Veerumgaum.

Azum Chuttoorbhoojdass Chooneelal to be Probationary and Acting Mamlutdar of Sanund.

Azum Adaljee Dossabhoy to be Mamlutdar of Borsud.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. J. MacFarlan and T. R. Ovans respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, on the 29th December 1868, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. J. B. Morgan, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, joined his appointment, on the 11th January before noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14th January.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d.	p. 40 c. ft.
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 14	Queen of the Lake	Scobie	Greenock, Sept. 11.
	Falkland	Pender	Moulmein, Dec. 17.
	Edinburgh	Logan	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
	Glencora	Aberdin	Sydney, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 14	Orwell	Gimblett	Calcutta.
	Manchester (s)	Moylan	Cutch Mandvie.
	H. M.'s Jumna (s).	Pickard	Suez.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Per Royal Family.—Spoke the ship Peveril of the Peak, from Liverpool to Kurrachee, 60 miles out from Bombay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Abergeldie, Munro, to Rangoon.
Ship Thorndean, Jopp, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Maoney, to Liverpool.
Ship Templar, to Liverpool.
Steamer Madras, to China.
Ship Ellen Brown, to Havre.
Steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 13th, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer "Simla" sailed for Suez.
GALLE, 13th, 12.—Mail steamer "Ellora" sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, 14th.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Calcutta at 9 P. M. yesterday.
BUSHIRE, 14th 3 P.M.—Mailsteamer "Martaban," from Busreh, arrived.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at Mr. J. G. Smith's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on Monday, the 18th instant.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOLOMON ELIAS—January 11th, at Rope Walk Lane, Fort, the wife of Mr. Solomon Elias, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DANIELL—BARROW—January 12th, at Sholapore, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, Henry S. Daniell, Captain 3rd Light Cavalry, to Mary Edith, daughter of Colonel Barrow, Commanding H. M. 4th Rifles.

DEATH.

BRODHURST—January 13th, at Kalbadavie, after a lingering illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, Anne Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. John Brodhurst, of the Secretariat, deeply regretted by all her friends, and leaving a disconsolate husband to mourn her irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LAVIE—January 3rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Tudot Lavie, 27th Regiment N. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

THE information that Sir William Mansfield and the officers of the court-martial which tried Mr. Cunningham, late paymaster 88th Regiment, have had an action brought against them by the latter, and that the expenses of the defendants are to be defrayed by the Indian Government induces us once more to pen a few remarks on the subject of military law. Whether wrongly or not it cannot be denied that the administration of military law is regarded with great disfavour by the public at large. Neither can it be denied that some ground has been given for the feeling. For the administration of law to produce good results it is undoubtedly necessary that the verdicts of tribunals should be endorsed by public opinion. Not only is this endorsement withheld from the verdicts of courts-martial; but the cost to the country of appeals from military to civil tribunals threatens to be very great. Reform is therefore evidently needed, and indeed a commission has been lately employed at home in considering what shape that reform should take. Unfortunately it is known that the new scheme is but a compromise between the demands of the public and the conservative resistance of the army ever jealous of civilian interference and especially hostile to aught which savours of legal subtleties. This opposition on the part of military men to a thorough reform is to be regretted, as without their hearty co-operation in the work it is to be feared that a somewhat unpractical scheme may be adopted. Even in the army there are, however, men sufficiently liberal and enlightened to see that the present system possesses so many defects that a mere modification will not suffice, and that a complete change must take place.

The radical defect of our present military judges is that they are not only ignorant of the principles and procedure of law but also affect to despise them. If pressed for reasons they have little to urge save that common sense is better than the skill of a lawyer, and that the Duke of Wellington once declared that a Court Martial was a court of honour, not a court of law. As to the first of these arguments, if it were admitted as conclusive, the death knell of all education or mental training and instruction would be struck. Common sense enables a man to derive the utmost profit from instruction but cannot take its place. If it could, any man of integrity and strong common sense would be able to fill the post of judge or even Lord Chancellor; any soldier of strong common sense would be fitted to command an army; any sailor of strong common sense to manœuvre a fleet; any hospital attendant of strong common sense to perform a difficult surgical operation. The principles of law, the rules of procedure, and the laws of evidence are not opposed to common sense but they are not founded on that alone. They are in fact the best means of arriving at the acknowledged truth, and are the result of the accumulated wisdom and experience of centuries of eminent judges, lawyers, legislators and philosophers who in addition to common sense have possessed the advantage of a severe special training for, and an attentive consideration of the law. As to the Duke of Wellington's assertion regarding Courts of Honour, that eminent man probably merely wished to convey that all the minute technicalities and formalities of civil law—then in a far less satisfactory state than at present—were not applicable to the exceptional circumstances of military tribunals. It is difficult to believe that he wished to inculcate the propriety of ignoring a regular procedure, fixed maxims of law, and the established rules of evidence. If he did, then all we need say is that even the Great Duke had his prejudices and was liable to error. From the nature of military service and military offences it is advisable that where soldiers are concerned technicalities of law and a lengthened procedure should be avoided, but this has been found desirable in many civil courts, such as courts of equity where a case is decided on its merits only and the subtleties of form are discarded, and in Small Cause Courts where the procedure is simple summary and without appeal. This does not however affect the great principles of law and the rules of evidence both of which it is agreed must be implicitly adhered to in order to get at the truth. These a court martial can no more dispense with than can a civil court, but these are quite distinct from cumbrous procedure and legal technicalities. Unfortunately Courts Martial are in these days remarkable for the anomaly that while they neglect in too many cases the aids which legal experience has devised for arriving at the truth with the greatest certainty, they are also in all important cases notorious for the lengthened and confused nature of their procedure. Compare any great trials before a Civil Court for murder, theft, slander, &c. with the trials before a court martial for similar offences, and it will be found that the latter are far the more lengthy of the two.

This result arises from the ignorance and inexperience of both the members of the Court Martial and their legal advisers, the officers of the Judge Advocate General's department. The former can we fear never receive such a legal education and training as will qualify them to act as judges in any save simple cases. The [illegible] the functions of judge and jury should be separated, in all save simple cases the powers of regimental courts martial should be somewhat extended, that District Courts Martial should be abolished, and that in all important cases the members of the court martial should act merely as a jury, the Judge being a military man who after a certain examination and legal training should be transferred permanently to the judicial department of the army. It is unnecessary to enter here into the details of the scheme, it suffices to say that the military judges should be officers with a natural aptitude for the work, and who after say ten or twelve years regimental service should elect to join the legal branch of the army on production of testimonials from their commanding officers. They should be subjected to an examination in military law, they should then for a certain period read with some lawyer attending the different law courts in London at the same time, after that they should join a class of students of military law. They might then undergo a severe examination both in military, civil, and criminal law, and if successful might be permanently posted to the Judge Advocate General's department. Their duties would thenceforth be pretty much the same as those of the present Deputy Judge Advocates. From the department should be selected the military judges, one of whom should be appointed to each district, which might consist of one or more military divisions according to size and facilities of travelling.

These Judges should go circuit at certain periods like the judges in England. We need not here go into further details or show what the relations between the different Commanders-in-Chief and Generals with the military judges should be. We merely wish to give the outline of a scheme to be filled up hereafter or modified if need be. What we assert for our scheme is not that it is perfect or the best that could be suggested, but that something very like it must be adopted if we wish to save the army from further scandal and the country from continually recurring drains on its pocket to meet the expense of defending courts martial in appeal against their decisions to civil courts. The present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, and by our scheme military tribunals would at all events combine knowledge of soldiers, their habits and feelings, with a thorough acquaintance with law. Further the judges would be independent, which they are not practically at present, and they would receive the support of public opinion which hitherto has certainly been most injuriously wanting. In conclusion we would suggest that the principle of trying a man by his peers, practised we believe in Austrian and Prussian military tribunals should be adopted, and that in every trial of a private or non-commissioned officer there should be at least one of his rank on the court martial.

WE are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside at the meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on the 15th February, for the purpose of presenting the Testemorial to Dr. Wilson.

THE Honourable A. Campbell has been nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes an extradition treaty concluded with the Kerowlee State (in the Punjab).

THE levy of sea customs hucks which were formerly collected at the ports of Gundavee and Nowsaree has been prohibited by Government.

THE Governor in Council has, under section 2 of Bombay Act II. of 1868, declared the steam ferry between Broach and Gogo to be a public ferry.

As it appears the inhabitants of Patonda in the Khandeish Collectorate are desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purpose, the Governor in Council has declared Act No. XXVI of 1850 in force there from the 15th February 1869.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday publishes rules for the examination of Uncovenanted Assistants appointed to the Department of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in the vernacular languages and departmental subjects.

THE assault case, which was pending against Mr. R. D. Lowe, late of H. M.'s 12th M. N. I., has been abandoned, as the intending prosecutrix declined to prosecute. He has therefore been released from bail. His movements are, of course, no business whatever of ours; but we may be permitted, without overstepping the limits of our province, to remark that if Mr. Lowe's friends do not earnestly press upon him the advisability of at once returning home to his friends, they will, and do, fail very greatly in their duty towards him.—*Poona Observer.*

ON Wednesday morning Major General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division, held a grand parade of the whole of the troops composing the garrisons of Poona and Kirkee, in the course of which a very interesting sham fight occurred Ground was taken up at 5 A.M., the force being divided into two Brigades, one (the attacking) under the command of Major General Gordon, and Brigadier General Pratt; the other (the defending) under the command of acting Brigadier Addison, 2nd Queen's.—*Poona Observer.*

LORD MAYO's critics have discovered some more resemblances. The *Madras Athenæum* says one of its contemporaries "endeavours to bring the burly Earl more vividly before the minds' eyes of his readers by telling them that he resembles somewhat the late Sir Robert Peel. And there is a *soupcon* of truth in this simile. To our apprehension, however, Lord Mayo appears rather to resemble our well-known fellow citizen Mr. Pritchard, with a suspicion of George IV. qualifying and refining his *tout ensemble.* A critical friend, who piques himself on his powers of observation, declares that the Earl is more like an enlarged edition of one of the conscript fathers of our Council—no less a personage in fact than the Honourable J. C. Loch."

H. M.'s s. s. "Spiteful," Commander the Hon'ble E. L. V. Mostyn, arrived at Rangoon from Madras on Sunday, the 27th instant. The "Rangoon Gazette" understands that the "Spiteful" is to be employed for some time in putting down the pirates who have been infesting the coast about Mergin and Tavoy and to the southward.

THE Government of India has decided that all Warrant Officers of whatever rank will henceforward be entitled to horse allowance while employed on active service in the field.

THE "Englishman" says that a committee will shortly assemble in Bengal to inquire into the state of the ammunition lately served out to regiments in this country, who are armed with the new breech-loading rifles.

THE Government of India has ruled that soldiers who are probationers for the Unattached List, should, on volunteering into other regiments on the departure of their corps to England, be allowed to retain the rank they hold, but without receiving bounty.

RUMOURS have reached us that the state of Rewah is not so satisfactory as could be wished. The administration of Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao is said to be anything but a success, and we hear reports of fresh intrigues—discontent and even mutiny throughout the District. Colonel Meade's successor, who ought to be one of the most experienced officers in the Political Department, will, if all we hear be true, have plenty of delicate and troublesome work upon his hands before matters are set right.—*Englishman.*

THE Secretary of State has intimated to the Governor General that it has been decided, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in Chief, that a Captain of a line regiment serving in India, who, having been seconded on being appointed a District Inspector of Musketry, returns to his regiment on completion of his tour of service, is to be borne as a supernumerary in his rank, and his Indian pay and allowances admitted as a charge on Indian revenues. It is to be understood that an officer so situated will be absorbed [illegible]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE,

LONDON, 13TH JAN., NOON.

The Conference reassembled yesterday, but the Greek representative was not present.

Latest advices from Madrid state that the Spanish Provisional Government have issued a manifesto appealing for public approval, and again recommending a monarchy.

Generals Charles Grant and Cornwallis Moore have been gazetted Colonels Commandant in the Artillery, vice Generals Swiney and Showers.

LONDON, 12TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steadier.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Manchester Market is firmer and there is a moderate demand.

7lb Shirtings 9d.
8¼lb. ,, 10s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 2½d.

APPOINTMENT OF A DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

IT will be remembered that at a recent meeting the Bench of Justices passed the following resolution :—

"That the Bench fully recognizes the necessity for drainage and increased water supply, and will give earnest consideration to the question of providing funds for these purposes. But that in the meantime, with a view at once to avoid delay, and to arrive at an approximate estimate of the amount required, Government be asked to appoint a commission to scrutinize and report on the schemes now before the public."

Complying with this request Government on the 12th inst. resolved as follows :—

"Government are pleased, at the request of the Municipality, to appoint a commission as per margin.

A. R. Scoble, Esq., *Chairman.*
Colonel Kendall, R. E.
,, Trevor, R. E.
Dr. Hunter.
H. P. LeMessurier, Esq.
T. Ormiston, Esq.

2. The Commission will sit in public, and take such evidence as may be available on the questions they are called on to consider and report.

3. The duty of the Commission will be to ascertain if the details of Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme have been correctly worked out, and whether it possesses any engineering, or sanitary defects, either as regards the principle adopted, or in the mode of applying that principle; also whether from the data before them, they consider that the project can be executed at the cost at which it has been estimated, *i. e.*, whether Captain Tulloch's calculation fairly represents the outlay that would be involved in giving effect to his project.

4. The Commission should also consider Mr. Russel Aitken's schemes for increasing the water-supply, and should report on their relative general advantages, and should examine and discuss the details of that which they may consider most suitable, should they be of opinion that either of them is calculated to effect satisfactorily the object in view.

5. The Commission having been appointed at the instance of the Bench of Justices, suitable remuneration to the non-official members must be arranged for by the Municipality, by whom all contingencies, and other expenses, must also be defrayed."

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The best thanks of the officers of the late Bombay Artillery are due to you for exposing, in your issue of the 9th instant, what may be termed the "Coghlan Grievance," or, in other words, the retention among the effective Colonels of the regiment, of Major-General Sir Wm. Coghlan, and the injustice thereby done to Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, by withholding from him the promotion to Regimental Colonel, to which he is justly entitled.

Since your article on this subject was published, the Bombay Army List, dated 1st January 1869, compiled by permission of Government in the Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, has made its appearance, and I would now draw your attention to pages 214 and 215 of this work, where will be found lists of Indian Royal Artillery and Indian Royal Engineers framed under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 15th June 1864. Casting your eye down these lists you will find the name of Sir W. Coghlan as 7th Major-General on the roll of General Officers of the Indian Artillery, and the name of Major-General H. B. Turner as 3rd Major-General on the roll of Indian Engineers. On the formation of this Royal Engineer list, Major-General H. B. Turner stood among the late Bombay Engineers in exactly the same position as Sir W. Coghlan now occupies among the late Bombay Artillery, namely, he was Colonel, Colonel Commandant, and Major-General at the same time; but on the formation of the new list his name was removed from the list of effective Colonels of Engineers to that of Major-General, and Lieut.-Col. DeLisle was promoted to full Colonel, *vice* Turner, removed as a General Officer.

Now I want to ask, why this course has not been followed in the case of Major-General Coghlan on the formation of the new Generals' list of Indian Artillery? Lieut.-Colonel Hatch was junior as Lieut.-Colonel to Colonel DeLisle, and Colonel Dickinson, who gained his promotion on Colonel DeLisle's retirement, so that it cannot be argued that Lieut.-Colonel Hatch is too young to be made a Regimental Colonel. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is not only Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, but he is Colonel of the regiments of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and it seems hard that the Royal Warrant of 15th June 1864 should be construed by him in one way for the Engineers and in another for the Artillery. To an ordinary reader the Warrant is plain, and the removal of Major-General Turner from the list of Colonels of Royal Engineers was only an act of justice, whilst the retention of Major-General Coghlan on the list of effective Colonels of Royal Artillery is simply gross injustice. Lieut.-Col. Hatch's Commission as Lieut.-Colonel bears date 18th February 1861. On turning to the list of Lieutenant-Colonels of old Royal Artillery you will find the Commission of the senior Lieutenant-Colonel, J. R. Anderson, bears date 21st February 1861, so, as Colonel Hatch would not supersede this officer if promoted, perhaps the Horse Guards may now consent to give the old Bombay Artillery the step they have so long been entitled to.

When the (so-called) amalgamation took place it was ruled that officers of Royal Artillery should rise in four separate lists until the old Indian Artilleries ceased to exist; and in the name of justice I would ask, why the promotion of the officers on the Bombay list is stopped?

I fear, Sir, you have hit the right nail on the head, and the whole thing lies in a nut-shell. The old Royal Artillery may jump over the heads of the old Indian Artillery, but what is sauce for the goose does not appear to be sauce for the gander, and I fear we shall never find this rule reversed.—Yours, &c., ROCKET.

12th January.

COMMUTATION OF SICK LEAVE INTO FURLOUGH.

THE following is a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 4th inst. :—

"The Governor General in Council observes that it was not intended by the new rules that period of service which formerly counted as residence under old rules, should now be deducted from the completed residence of any officer, except in the case of one year's leave on sick certificate taken under old rules. In this latter case, a compensation or equivalent was sanctioned by the new rules in the shape of a reduction of the period of residence by one year. All other leave which has under old rules been actually credited as residence will still remain so credited, as, for instance, sick leave under the rules of May 1843, within Indian limits (comprising certain degrees of longitude and latitude). On this point the Home Department is referred to the Finan-[illegible]

HINDOO HOLIDAYS.

THE following are the Hindu holidays recognized by the Government of Bombay for the current year :—

1 Makur Sankrant, Tuesday, 12th January.
1 Maha Shivratra, Tuesday, 9th February.
2 Holi, Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th February.
1 Ram Navami, Monday, 22nd March.
1 Cocoanut day, Saturday, 21st August.
1 Junma Ashtami, Sunday, 29th August.
1 Ganesh Chaturthi, Thursday, 9th September.
1 Dussara, Thursday, 14th October.
2 Divalee, Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th November.

ADVANCES TO OFFICERS TO PURCHASE HOUSES.

THE system of making State advances of money to officers of the army for the purpose of enabling them to purchase houses for their personal residence in military cantonments, not having been found in practice to work well or to the public advantage, the Governor General in Council has, in modification of General Order by His Excellency in Council, No. 985 of 15th October 1867, restricted the issue of advances to those cases where officers, on the formation of new cantonments, or when suitable accommodation is not obtainable in existing military stations at reasonable rents, desire to erect houses for their own accommodation. In all other respects the General Order above mentioned remains unaltered.

ACTING ALLOWANCES TO UNCOVENANTED MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

THE Governor General in Council, in a resolution dated the 6th instant, observes that the existing rules for the grant of acting allowances to uncovenanted ministerial officers are clearly not applicable now to the cases of substitutes for officers of this class absent on privilege leave, seeing that under orders of the 29th September last, uncovenanted officers generally are allowed to draw *full* pay during privilege leave, leaving no portion of their salaries available for their substitutes. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to rule that an uncovenanted officer officiating for another uncovenanted officer shall be allowed, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, a deputation allowance calculated at the following rates, *viz.*, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Rs. 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the remainder. When the officiating officer is one who holds no substantive appointment, the deputation allowance shall be at the rate of 50 per cent. on the salary of the appointment officiated in. These acting allowances will be granted only when it is found necessary formally to appoint a substitute for an absentee. It is not intended that any change of practice should be made in this respect.

THE FAMINE.

ON the 28th ult., the Government of Bengal addressed the Supreme Government as follows. The letter refers to a suggestion made by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, that "if public aid is deemed necessary, a movement with that object should be initiated by Government, in which the Committee of the Chamber would be most happy to co-operate to the best of their ability" :—

"I am directed to forward the accompanying letter from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

"The Lieutenant Governor would in any case think it proper to refer to the Governor General in Council before proceeding to invite the aid of the community in Calcutta to relieve the distress now existing in Upper India; and, under existing circumstances, it seems the more advisable to do this, as he is of opinion that, if any such measure should be now set on foot, it would be right to intimate at once the possibility that some portion of the funds raised may be needed for the relief of distress in some of the districts of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship. The Lieutenant Governor entertains hope, indeed, up to the present time, that it may not become necessary to appeal to the public in respect of the districts referred to; but there is already in two or three of the Behar Districts sufficient distress existing, with every prospect of its increasing, to have led to the commencement of special public works for giving employment to the people; and in one or two places charitable committees have already been established by native gentlemen for the relief of the weak and aged who are unable to work."

To the above the Government of India replied as follows on the 28th December :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4312, dated the 28th ultimo, and in reply to state that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the calamity is already of sufficient magnitude to make it right that preliminary measures should be taken for inviting the aid of the community for the relief of the distress prevailing in the Upper Provinces and in some parts of the territory under the control of the Lieutenant Governor, and I am to request that His Honor will make the necessary arrangements in conformity with the precedents of former occasions.

"For the present, His Excellency in Council would suggest that the Lieutenant Governor should invite the co-operation and assistance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to take steps for the immediate formation of a Central Committee at Calcutta, composed of official and non-official gentlemen, for the collection of subscriptions, and for the proper distribution of the sums that may be forthcoming. His Excellency in Council feels, however, that he may properly leave it to the Lieutenant Governor to make any arrangements that he may think best.

"At the same time I am directed to enclose copies of telegrams from the Governments of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. With reference to the statement contained in the latter as to the present absence of any general distress, I am to observe that it does not seem expedient just at this moment for the committee to issue any very urgent appeals for subscriptions. What is now chiefly wanted is that a committee should be formed, and be ready in all respects to invite subscriptions from all parts of the country immediately the clear necessity may be declared to have arisen. Meanwhile, it might be announced that there is no doubt that all subscriptions that may be offered can be usefully expended."

With reference to another suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India on the same date addressed the Governments of the N. W. Provinces and Punjab, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Central Provinces, and the Resident at Hyderabad as follows :—

"I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relative to a proposal made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the monthly publication of full information regarding the probable out-turn as compared with the average of the crops in places that have suffered from drought; and I am to request that steps may be taken for supplying the information which the Chamber desire to obtain.

"I am also desired to request that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor [or 'you'] will be good enough to report immediately what measures he [or 'you'] would suggest as most likely to meet the object aimed at by the Chamber of Commerce, and to ensure the publication at short intervals of more complete price-currents of the chief articles of food than have been hitherto available."

FOOL OR ROGUE?

THE police (says the *Madras Athenæum* of Saturday last) are just at present making very anxious enquiries about an individual who has, the past couple of days, been engaged in victimizing certain members of the trading community of the town. It appears that on the afternoon of Wednesday last, a European young man well dressed and gentlemanly addressed, walked into the shop of Messrs. Allan and Co., jewellers, in Popham's Broadway, and enquired the price of a particular gold watch and chain, at the same time presenting a card bearing the name of Mr. Crucifix (!) and stating that he was the Master of Napier, and that if the bill was sent to the Government House at Guindy it would be paid. Strangely enough, neither the man's appearance, nor the fact that he came walking and unattended, nor even the absurd irregularity of the address upon the card, appeared to have aroused the shopkeeper's suspicion, for he at once gave the party the articles, and the latter left the shop. One of the employés, however, was directed to follow the scamp, who presently turned down a lane in Black Town, and joined a vagabond-looking native, with whom he appeared to be "hail fellow well met." The employé straightway returned to the shop and told Mr. Allan what he had seen, when the latter directed him to go back at once and claim either the value or the return of the property. But, as may be imagined, our hero had vanished long ere the messenger could have returned. Search was accordingly made in all the shops, and late in the evening the *pseudo* Master of Napier was discovered in the shop of Messrs. Moses on the Mount Road. By this time he had engaged a gharry, to which he betook himself on meeting Mr. Allan's messenger. He appeared not to be in the least disconcerted, and after learning the purport of his errand, and assuming an air of injured dignity, &c., he finally [illegible] Mr. Allan and [illegible] his first venture [illegible] Messrs. Orr on [illegible] have been his [illegible]red. The next [illegible] an information [illegible]fore Mr. Camp[illegible]et by an imme[illegible] the prisoner. A [illegible] search of him, [illegible]lbion Hotel in [illegible] evening our ad-[illegible]

AN "INTELLIGENT" TRAVELLER ON BOMBAY.

WE extract the following passages from a book entitled, the "Greater Britain," by Mr. Dilke, the new M. P. for Chelsea. Our readers will see the sort of impressions which an intelligent traveller, who sojourns a fortnight among us, is likely to carry away :—

Crossing the mouths of the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, we reached Bombay in little more than two days from Kurrachee; but as we rounded Colaba Point and entered the harbour, the setting sun was lighting up the distant ranges of the Western Ghauts, and by the time we had dropped anchor it was dark, so I slept on board.

I woke to find the day breaking over the peaked mountains of the Deccan, and revealing the wooded summits of the islands, while a light land breeze rippled the surface of the water, and the bay was alive with the bright lateen sails of the native cotton-boats. The many woods coming down in rich green masses into the sea itself lent a singular softness to the view, and the harbour echoed with the capstan songs of all nations, from the American to the Beloochee, from the Swedish to the Greek.

The vegetation that surrounds the harbour, though the even mass of green is broken here and there by the crimson cones of the "gold mohur" trees, resembles that of Ceylon, and the scene is rather tropical than Indian, but there is nothing tropical and little that is Eastern in the bustle of the bay. The lines of huge steamers, and forests of masts backed by the still more crowded field of roofs and towers, impress you with a sense of wealth and worldliness from which you gladly seek relief by turning towards the misty beauty of the mountain islands and the Western Ghauts. Were the harbour smaller, it would be lovely; as it is, the distances are over great.

Notwithstanding its vast trade, Bombay for purposes of defence is singularly weak. The absence of batteries from the entrance to so great a trading port strikes eyes that have seen San Francisco and New York, and the marks on the sea-wall of Bombay Castle of the cannon-balls of the African admirals of the Mogul should be a warning to the Bombay merchants to fortify their port against attacks by sea, but act as a reminder to the traveller that, from a military point of view, Kurrachee is a better harbour than Bombay, the approach to which can easily be cut off, and its people starved. One advantage, however, of the erection of batteries at the harbour's mouth would be, that the present fort might be pulled down, unless it were thought advisable to retain it for the protection of the Europeans against riots, and that in any case the broad space of cleared ground which now cuts the town in half might be partly built on.

The present remarkable prosperity of Bombay is the result of the late increase in the cotton trade, to the sudden decline of which, in 1865 and 1866, has also been attributed the ruin that fell upon the city in the last-named year. The panic, from which Bombay has now so far recovered that it can no longer be said that she has "not one merchant solvent," was chiefly a reaction from a speculation-madness, in which the shares in a land reclamation company which never commenced its operations once touched a thousand per cent., but was intensified by the passage of the English panic-wave of 1866 across India and round the world.

Not even in Mississippi is cotton more completely king than in Bombay. Cotton has collected the hundred steamers and the thousands of native boats that are anchored between the Apollo Bunder and Mazagon; cotton has built the great offices and stores of seven and eight stories high; cotton has furnished the villas on Malabar Hill, that resemble the New Yorkers cottages on Staten Island.

The export of cotton from India rose from five millions worth in 1859 to thirty-eight millions worth in 1864, and the total exports of Bombay increased in the same proportion, while the population of the city rose from 400,000 to 1,000,000. We are accustomed to look at the East as standing still, but Chicago itself never took a grander leap than did Bombay between 1860 and 1864. The rebellion in America gave the impetus, but was not the sole cause of this prosperity; and the Indian cotton-trade, though checked by the peace, is not destroyed. Cotton and jute are not the only Indian raw products, the export of which has increased suddenly of late. The export of wool increased twenty-fold, of tobacco, threefold, of coffee, seven-fold in the last six years; and the export of Indian tea increased in five years from nothing to three or four hundred thousand pounds. The old Indian exports, those which we associate with the term "Eastern Trade," are standing still, while the raw produce trade is thus increasing :—spices, elephants' teeth, pearls, jewels, bandannas, shelloc, dates, and gum, are all decreasing, although the total exports of the country have trebled in five years.

India needs but railroads to enable her to compete successfully with America in the growth of cotton, but the development of the one raw product will open out her hitherto unknown resources.

While staying at one of the great merchant-houses in the Fort, I was able to see that the commerce of Bombay has not grown up of itself. With some experience among hard workers in the English towns, I was, nevertheless, astonished at the work got through by senior clerks and junior partners at Bombay. Although at first led away by the idea that men who wear white linen suits all day, and smoke in rocking-chairs upon the balcony for an hour after breakfast, cannot be said to get through much work, I soon found that men in merchants' houses at Bombay work harder than they would be likely to do at home. Their day begins at 6 A.M., and, as a rule, they work from then till dinner at 8 or 9 P.M., taking an hour for breakfast, and two for tiffin. My stay at Bombay was during the hottest fortnight in the year, and twelve hours' work in the day, with the thermometer never under 90° all the night, is an exhausting life. Englishmen could not long survive the work; but the Bombay merchants are all Scotch. In British settlements, from Canada to Ceylon, from Dunedin to Bombay, for every Englishman that you meet who has worked himself up to wealth from small beginnings without external aid, you find ten Scotchmen. It is strange, indeed, that Scotland has not become the popular name for the United Kingdom.

Bombay life is not without its compensation. It is not always May or June, and from November to March the climate is all but perfect. Even in the hottest weather, the Byculla Club is cool, and Mahableshwur is close at hand, for short excursions, whenever the time is found; while the Bombay mango is a fruit which may bear comparison with the peaches of Salt Lake City, or the melons of San Francisco. The Bombay merchants have not time, indeed, to enjoy the beauties of their city, any more than Londoners have to visit Westminster Abbey or explore the Tower; and as for "tropical indolence," or "Anglo-Indian luxury," the bull-dogs are the only members of the English community in India who can discover anything but half-concealed hardships in the life. Each dog has his servant to attend to all his wants, and knowing this, the cunning brute always makes the boy carry him up the long flights of stairs that lead to the private room over the merchants' houses in the Fort.

Bombay bazaar is the gayest of gay scenes. Besides the ordinary crowd of any "native town," there are solemn Jains, copper-colourd Jews, white-coated Portuguese, Persians, Arabs, Catholic priests, bespangled nautch girls, and grining Seedees. The Parsees are strongest of all the merchant peoples of Bombay in numbers, in intelligence, and in wealth. Among the shopkeepers of their race, there is an over-prominence of trade shrewdness in the expression of the face, and in the shape even of the head. The Louvre bust of Richelieu, in which we have the ideal of a wheedler, is a common type in the Parsee shops of the Bombay bazaar. The Parsee people, however, whatever their looks, are not only in complete possession of Bombay, but are the dark-skinned race to which we shall have to entrust the largest share in the regeneration of the East. Trading as they do in every city between Galle and Astrakan, but everywhere attached to the English rule, they bear to us the relative position that the Greeks occupy towards Russia.

Both in religion and in education, the Parsees are, as a community, far in advance of the Indian Mahomedans, and of the Hindoos. Their creed has become a pure deism, in which God's works are worshipped as the manifestations or visible representatives of God on earth, fire, the sun, and the sea taking the first places; although in the climate of Bombay prayers to the sun must be made up of more supplications than thanksgivings. The Parsee men are soundly taught, and there is not a pauper in the whole tribe. In the education and elevation of women, no Eastern race has as yet done much, but the Parsees have done the most and have paved the way for further progress.

In the matter of the seclusion of women the Parsee movement has had some effect even upon others than Parsees, and the Hindoos of Bombay city stand far before even those of Calcutta in the earnestness and success of their endeavours to promote the moral elevation of women. Nothing can be done towards the regeneration of India so long as the women of all classes remain in their present degradation; and although many native gentlemen in Bombay already recognise the fact, and act upon it, progress is slow, since there is no basis upon which to begin. The Hindoos will not send their wives to schools where there are European lady teachers, for fear of proselytism taking place; and native women teachers are not yet to be found; hence all teaching must needs be left to men. Nothing, moreover, can be done with female children in Western India, where girls are married at from five to twelve years old.

I had not been two days in Bombay when a placard caught my eye, announcing a performance at the theatre of "Romeo and Juliet, in the Maratta tongue;" but the play had no Friar Lawrence, no apothecary, and no nurse; it was nothing but a simple Maratta love tale, followed by some religious tableaux. In the first piece an Englishman was introduced, and represented as kicking every native that crossed his path with the exclamation of "Damned fool:" at each repetition of which the whole house laughed. It is to be feared that this portion of the play was "founded upon fact." On my way home through the native town at night, I came on a marriage procession better than any that I had seen. A band of fifers were screaming the most piercing of notes in front of an illuminated house, at which the horsemen and carriages were just arriving, both men and women clothed in jewelled robes, and silks of a hundred colours, that flashed and glittered in the blaze of the red torches. The procession, like the greater number of the most gorgeous ceremonials of Bombay, was conducted by Parsees to celebrate the marriage of one of their own people; but it is a curious fact that night-marriages were forced upon the Parsees by the Hindoos, and one of the conditions upon which the Parsees were received into India was, that their marriage processions should take place at night.

The Caves of Elephanta have been many times described. The grandest sight of India, after the Taj, is the three-faced bust of the Hindoo Trinity, or God in his threefold character of Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. No Grecian sculpture that I have seen so well conveys the idea of Godhead. The Greeks could idealize man. the Italians can paint the saint, but the builders of Elephanta had the power of executing the highest idea of a pagan god. The repose which distinguishes the heads of the Creator and Preserver is not the meditation of the saint, but the calm of unbounded power; and the Destroyer's head portends not destruction, so much as annihilation, to the world. The central head is, in its mysterious solemnity, that which the Sphinx should be, and is not, but one attribute alone is common to the expression of all three faces,—the presence of the Inscrutable.

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BOMBAY.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 40,98,816, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 51,88,094; of the total, 38 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

Indo-European Line.—It was reported yesterday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 11th January, *via* Russia 9th January.

Disobedient Seamen.—William Borrodale, seaman of the ship *Birkby*, and Charles Peterson, carpenter of the ship *Cooria Mooria*, were respectively charged yesterday, before Mr. Connon, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to hard labour for four weeks.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 7th January, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 31st December:—

		7th Jan.	31st Dec.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 25,42,250	Rs. 25,11,420
Rs.	20 ,,	Rs. 16,29,380	Rs. 16,24,920
Rs.	50 ,,	Rs. 21,25,300	Rs. 21,32,300
Rs.	100 ,,	Rs. 56,93,900	Rs. 57,30,100
Rs.	500 ,,	Rs. 20,02,500	Rs. 20,82,000
Rs.	1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,69,38,000	Rs. 2,76,56,000
	Total	Rs. 4,09,29,330	Rs. 4,17,36,740

Bombay Laudable Society.—In the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. White (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) made an application for an order that the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society should be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, as an unregistered company within section 213, and that all its property should vest in an official liquidator to be appointed by the Court. A resolution of a meeting of the shareholders of the company was produced, agreeing that the company should be wound up. The 8th February was fixed for the hearing of the petition, and the usual notice was ordered to be published.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—On Tuesday last one Goculdass Shamjee, a dealer in grain, appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and applied for warrants for the apprehension of Wullubdass Hurry and Nuckwa Moosa for criminal breach of trust. From the information laid by the prosecutor, it appeared that on the 7th instant the prisoners went to complainant's shop at Mandvie Bunder, and purchased eleven bags of rice of the value of Rs. 90. When money was demanded for the goods, one of the accused told prosecutor to send a man to his shop at Sathar Nuckwa, and complainant thereafter sent an employé of his, Waljee Toolsey, with the accused to his shop to receive the money. As the servant did not return till a late hour, prosecutor went out in search of him, and met him on the road near the shop of the accused. In consequence of what he was told he made a report to the police and was referred to the Magistrate. The Magistrate ordered warrants to issue as applied for.

Criminal Misappropriation of Property.—Panachund Tarachund, officiating moonim of the firm of Gunneshdass Krishnajee, appeared on Monday last before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained warrants against Beeneechund Dhirajmull and Gunneshram Mugneeram. The facts of the case as stated are these:—Beeneechund had acted as the moonim of the firm for about five years, and Gunneshram had been a clerk in the same employ for about the same time. Subsequently to the 24th November last the latter had left the place of business of the firm, and had absconded from Bombay. On an examination of the books since Gunneshram left, it was found that he had made several false entries in them and had not credited several large sums of money received by him from several parties, but had appropriated them to his own use. On the 30th December last, Beeneechund, the other accused, received Rs. 7,500 on behalf of the firm, and appropriated it to his own use, without entering it in the books. On the 2nd instant, Beeneechund left the firm's place of business and afterwards absconded, on account of two persons having been specially sent to Bombay to examine the accounts kept by him. On enquiry it was ascertained that both the accused had drawn from the firm several large sums of money, and had debited them to the names of persons or firms to whom they had not been paid; and that they had also received sums on behalf of the firm without crediting them in the firm's books. The informant therefore charged them with criminal misappropriation of property under section 403 of the Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust under section 408, with abetment of criminal misappropriation of property and abetment of criminal breach of trust. He also charged Gunneshrem with forgery under section 465, and with forgery for the purpose of cheating under section 468; and Beeneechund with abetment of forgery.

A Case under the Municipal Act.—At a Court of Petty Sessions, held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Messrs. J. E. C. Pryce and Dadoba Pandoorung, the case against Messrs. Wishwanath Atmaram, Narayen Crustna Laud, Bhickoo Runsord Dulvey, and Anundrao Cassinath, described as trustees of the Bholeshwur tank, was called for hearing. It was a case in which the Municipal Commissioner sought to recover from the trustees Rs. 2,622-15-3, being the expenses incurred by him for cleaning the Bholeshwur tank. Mr. Leathes, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Commissioner; Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, for the first defendant; and Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, for the rest. The counsel for the defendants admitted the service of the notices, but contended that the Bholeshwur tank was not a private tank as described in Section 175 of Act 2 of 1865; that the defendants were not the owners or trustees of the tank; and that they could not therefore be held liable for the expenses incurred by the Municipal Commissioner in cleaning and repairing the tank. The Court appeared to be of opinion that there would be considerable difficulty in dealing with this case, owing to the defence raised by Messrs. Taylor and Leith, that the Bholeshwur tank was not a private but a public tank, all Hindoos having access to it, and that the work done by the Municipality was done for the public good, and not for the good of private persons only, and, moreover, as defendants were stated not to be owners or trustees of the tank, but only connected with the temple, and therefore not liable for the expenses incurred. After some discussion the Court agreed to adjourn for a fortnight to give the parties an opportunity of coming to an arrangement with the Municipal Commissioner. One of the defendants, Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud, in a letter written by him to the Commissioner offered to bear part of the expenses of cleaning the tank, and stated that he had adopted measures to prevent people bathing in it.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th January, was 311, being any increase of 2 as compared with the preceding week, 31 less than the total of the week ending 14th January 1868, and 136 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 83 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total, exclusive of still-born.	Total, exclusive of Births & still-born.
Colaba	19,161	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	7	3
Fort, South	5,455	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fort, Northern	38,258	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	7	2
Esplanade	75,402	..	..	..	1	9	1	..	12	7
Market	41,152	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	1
Mandvee	41,442	1	..	..	3	14	1	..	24	11
Chuckla	65,929	3	1	..	14	17	..	..	35	14
Oomberkharee	60,540	3	1	2	8	4	..	..	17	14
Dongree	71,788	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	11	1
Dhobeetalao	22,529	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	10	..
Phunnswaree	50,282	1	1	..	5	4	..	..	11	..
Bhoodeshwar	23,454	1	1	..	7	15	..	..	23	8
Kharatalao	23,085	1	..	..	5	6	..	..	12	10
Koombarwara	29,127	7	..	..	3	4	1	..	15	..
Khetwaree	21,995	4	..	..	2	3	..	..	9	11
Girgaum	61,181	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	7	..
Chaupatee	10,036	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	1
Walkeshwar	9,144	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	8	..
Mahaluxmee	21,784	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	8	..
Mazagon	9,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tarwaree	31,675	4	1	..	10	17	..	..	32	1
Kamathepoora	7,032	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2
Parel	5,042	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Scoree	12,078	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..
Sion	19,499	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	4
Mahim	19,211	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Worlee	19,211	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	8	..
Harbour	32,932	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Resident and Unknown						7	1	..	8	..
Bombay	816,562	39	8	5	93	156	6	2	311	83
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		57	6	4	219	156	4	1	447	..

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	4	Jew	2
Brahmin	7	Native-Christian	10
Lingaet	..	Indo-European	1
Bhattia	2	European	7
Hindoo of other Caste	170	Negro-African	..
Hindoo out-caste	12	Chinese	..
Musulman	82	Other & Unknown Races	..
Parsee	15	All Races	314
	292		292

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 11th January 1868 342

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

Bombay Club *vs.* The Officers of Welch Fusiliers.

Yesterday a match was played on the ground of the Bombay Club between that Club and the Officers of the 23rd Welch Fusiliers. The wickets were pitched at 10 o'clock, and during the forenoon a few spectators were present; in the afternoon a good many spectators were on the ground, and the Band of the 23rd was in attendance and played a selection of music. The ground was rather rough, but, nevertheless, the bowling was good on both sides. For the Bombay Club, Messrs. Leggatt, Elmore, and Lieutenant Stock did some particularly good batting, and the latter two also bowled well. The wicket-keeping of Mr. Osler was much admired. For the regiment, Ensign Boddam and Private Deacon were the chief bowlers, and the former made three fine drives for four each in his first innings in his score of eighteen. The only other batsman who contributed much to the regiment was Colonel Elgee, who made nine, (not out) in the first, and 14 in the second innings. The day was somewhat hot, but neither one side nor another lacked in ardour. As will be seen from the scores, the Bombay Club won easily, having an innings and 25 runs to spare:—

BOMBAY CLUB.

W. H. Osler, Esq.	...	...c Gavin b Boddam	2
N. Oliver, Esq.	...	...run out	12
J. S. Elmore, Esq.	...	...b Deacon	16
F. W. Daniell, Esq.	...	...l.b.w., b Boddam	5
F. Oliphant, Esq.	...	...b Deacon	12
Capt. LeMessurier, R.E.	...	...c and b Boddam	3
Lieut. H. S. Stock	...	...not out	15
Lieut. Mant, R. E.	...	...c Griffith b Boddam	1
D. Graham, Esq.	...	...c Gavin b Deacon	0
A. J. Leggatt, Esq.	...	...b Heritage	31
J. Dodds, Esq.	...	...b Heritage	2
		...Byes	2
		...Leg Byes	1
		...Wides	1
			109

1st wicket fell for 15; 2, 17; 3, 22; 4, 34; 5, 53; 6, 54; 7, 55; 8, 61; 9, 107; 10, 109.

R. W. FUSILIERS.

Pte Windsor	c Le Messurier	2	c Le Messurier	2
,, Powell	c Stock	8	c Le Messurier	0
,, Hunted	run out	1	not out	4
Ensign Boddam	c Graham	18	b Stock	2
Pte Grison	c Osler	6	b Elmore	2
,, Heritage	b Stock	0	c Oliver	4
Capt. Holroyd	c Elmore	1	c Stock	2
Pte Gavin	c Osler	2	c Le Messurier	1
Col. Elgee	not out	9	b Elmore	14
Ensign Griffith	run out	0	b Elmore	5
Pte Crawford	c Graham	1	b Stock	0
Byes		1		3
Leg Byes		0		1
Wides		0		1
		49		35

1st Innings—1, for 8; 2, 10; 3, 21; 4, 27; 5, 27; 6, 28; 7, 34; 8, 42; 9, 43; 10, 49.
2nd Innings—1 for 1; 2, 6; 3, 8; 4, 21; 6, 22; 7, 29; 8, 31; 9, 31; 10, 35.

SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

First Day, Tuesday, 12th January 1869.
1st Match.—Gold Medal of the R. A. W. I.

Names.	1st. Distance, 600 yards.	2nd. Distance, 800 yards.	Total.
1. G. Gahagan, Esq.	8	Retired.	8
2. R. Clark, Esq.	16	13	29
3. Captain Clarke	16	14	30
4. A. E. Ashley, Esq.	14	11	25
5. W. A. Baker, Esq.	18	13	31

Won by Mr. W. A. Baker. Mr. Baker is, we believe, a very young "small bore" rifle shot, and it is the more creditable to him that he has won the Gold Medal, shooting against those who have had much more experience.

Last year this Medal was won by Major Laughton, with a score of 33.

2nd Match.—Sweepstakes. 400 yards. Any position. 200 yards standing.

Names.	1st. Distance, 400 yards.	2nd. Distance, 200 yards.	Total.
1. R. B. Beynon, Esq.	18	13	31
2. R. Clark, Esq.	18	11	29
3. W. A. Baker Esq.	19	6	25
4. Captain Clarke	19	4	23
5. R. Key, Esq.	10	8	18
6. Major Laughton	19	6	25
7. J. C. Lord, Esq.	18	11	29
8. A. E. Ashley, Esq.	16	9	25

Mr. Beynon wins the 1st prize. Mr. Clark and Mr. Lord have yet to shoot off the tie. The shooting at 400 yards was very good; that at 200 yards was quite the reverse. The sun had set before shooting at the latter distance commenced, which accounts in some measure for the poor scores.

3rd Match.—Double-barrelled Sporting Rifle Match.

This Match had to be postponed till Thursday (yesterday) morning at 6 A.M., it being too dark to proceed with the shooting.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India was held at the office of the bank, on Wednesday afternoon, to receive the accounts and a report on the progress of the dissolution of the company, now being carried into effect by the directors in terms of the deed of settlement and of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the shareholders held in July 1866, and also to pass a special resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company. There was a pretty good attendance, and Mr. Dunlop was called to the chair.

The following report by the directors was read to the meeting:—

In the last report issued by the directors on 5th June 1867, the assets of the bank considered good were estimated at Rs. 20,26,665-5-8, and in the accounts submitted at the same time the direct liabilities were stated as Rs. 15,09,830-12-1. Since that time the direct liabilities have been reduced to Rs. 1,11,288-2-2, and many, if not all, the contingent liabilities of the bank, some of which were previously unknown, have been either discharged or compromised. These liabilities involved a very large amount of money, and have been most satisfactorily arranged. They consisted of agreements with Mr. Robinson, the manager in Bombay, and manager in London, the leases of premises in Bombay, London, and Shanghai, calls on shares hypotheated to the bank standing in the names of its nominees.

The only debt of the bank now outstanding, excluding the unclaimed balances and the amount still payable to the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat, Limited, is due to the London bankers, who are almost entirely secured by securities consisting of claims on failed firms in process of realization. The amount now due is Rs. 96,957-4-0.

The assets of the bank generally, but especially in London, have not realized anything like the estimates made in June 1867, but as they were known to consist chiefly of claims on insolvents, or on banks, or companies in liquidation, the shareholders will be prepared to some extent for the result, and cannot be disappointed. It cannot, however, be otherwise than a matter of congratulation that the realization of the assets so far has enabled the directors to clear off so much of the liabilities of the bank as have been discharged during the last eighteen months, and the directors still hope that after satisfying all claims they will be able to divide a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 among the shareholders out of the surplus assets and within a short period. The shares now in the hands of the public are 2,500 in number.

In order to accelerate the closure of the bank the directors have been advised to place the liquidation under the "Joint-Stock Companies' Act, and a resolution to that effect will be submitted to the meeting. The directors believe that the mode of dissolution carried on hitherto under the deed of settlement has been economical and satisfactory, and they will be happy to conclude the winding up as liquidators if elected.

Some questions as to the past proceedings of the directors were put by one or two of the shareholders, but as these had no reference to the time of the present Chairman, they were not answered. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, the report and accounts of the directors were then received and adopted.

It was then agreed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, that the company should be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Company's Act 1866.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Framjee then moved that the present directors, and Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, be requested to act as liquidators. This was seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, and at once carried.

This was all the business.

DECISION AS TO TRANSFERENCE OF SHARES.

The following judgment (which sufficiently explains the facts of the case) was given on Thursday last by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould in a suit at the instance of the liquidators of the Royal Bank of India against Vizbookhundass Hurrybhoy:—

This was a suit in which the liquidators of the Royal Bank of India sought to be indemnified by the defendant for calls which they had been obliged to pay on 38 new shares of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company sold by the bank to the defendant in November 1866, on the express condition as alleged by the plaintiffs that the defendant would cause transfer of the same to be duly registered in his name by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company within a reasonable time after the said sale.

The transfer not having been registered in the defendant's name, the liquidators of the bank on the 9th October 1867 were obliged to pay to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Rs. 7,600 for calls on the said 38 new shares, and on the same day they procured the said shares to be forfeited and re-allotted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company to them, the liquidators. On the 23rd December 1867, after due notice to the defendant, these reallotted shares were sold, and realized a net sum of Rs. 1,966. The plaintiffs, after crediting defendant with these net proceeds, sue him for the difference between the Rs. 7,600 and Rs. 1,966, or Rs. 5,634 with interest, &c.

The defendant in his written statement amongst other things denies that he contracted as alleged, but says on the contrary (in the 4th para of the written statement) that it was the plaintiffs who promised that *they, the plaintiffs*, would cause or procure the Elphinstone Land and Press Company to register the defendant as owner of the said 38 new shares and accept him as transferee thereof. He also makes the case, in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of his written statement, that the plaintiffs by procuring the forfeiture of the said shares have lost all right of action against the defendant in respect of the same, and have wrongfully deprived him of his right of making claim against the said company for not transferring the same. In the 12th para the defendant submits that, under the circumstances of the case, he is entitled to recover back Rs 570, the price he paid for the shares, with interest thereon from the 21st November 1866 the day on which the company refused to register the transfer.

The issues raised were as follows:—

(1). Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount they claim, or any part thereof.

(2). Whether the contract on which the suit is brought is correctly set out in the second para of the plaint.

(3). Whether the contract between the plaintiffs and defendant was not as set forth in the 4th para of defendant's written statement.

(4). Whether the defendant gave notice to the plaintiffs of the refusal by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), to accept him, the defendant, as the transferee of the said shares, nor to register him as owner thereof—as in the 5th para of the written statement alleged.

(5). Whether the plaintiffs, by procuring the said Elphinstone Land and Press Company to forfeit the said shares, have not lost any right of action they might otherwise have had.

(6). Whether the defendant is not entitled to treat the said contract as null and void as between himself and the plaintiffs, and to recover back the said sum of Rs. 570, with interest as in the 12th para of the written statement alleged.

(7). Whether the plaintiffs, by procuring the said forfeiture, have not lost any right of action they might otherwise have had against the defendant.

(8). Whether the defendant gave notice to the plaintiffs of the refusal by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), to accept him, the defendant, as the transferee of the said shares, nor to register him as owner thereof—as in the 5th para of the written statement alleged.

(9). Whether the plaintiffs, by procuring the said Elphinstone Land and Press Company to forfeit the said shares, have not lost any right of action they might otherwise have had.

(10). Whether the defendant is not entitled to treat the said contract as null and void as between himself and the plaintiffs, and to recover back the said sum of Rs. 570, with interest as in the 12th paragraph of the written statement alleged.

(11). Whether the defendant is not entitled to recover so much of the amount they claim as is awarded in the decree. On the 2nd—That the contract on which the suit is brought is correctly set forth in the 2nd paragraph of the plaint. On the 3rd—That the contract between the plaintiffs and the defendant was not as set forth in the 4th paragraph of the written statement. On the 4th—That defendant gave such notice to the plaintiffs as in the said issue mentioned, but there is not sufficient proof that he then asked the plaintiffs to take such steps, as in the same 6th paragraph of the written statement alleged, or that the plaintiffs neglected or refused to do so, as therein also is alleged. On the 5th—That plaintiffs by procuring the said Elphinstone Land and Press Company to forfeit the said shares have not lost any right of action they might have had against the defendant in respect thereof. On the 6th—That the defendant is not entitled to treat the said contract as null and void as between himself and the plaintiffs, and to recover back the said sum of Rs. 570 with interest thereon, as in the 12th paragraph of the written statement mentioned.

Minute.—I pass decree, of which the following is a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,634 with interest on Rs. 7,600 at 9 per cent. per annum from 9th October 1867 to 23rd December 1867, and with interest also at 9 per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 5,634 from the said 23rd December 1867 to judgment. Costs 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

A COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

LA MODE.—BONNETS AND MANTLES.

PARIS, 12th Dec., 1868.

The mode of to-day, like everything else under the Second Empire, seems to be running into excesses of every kind. While jupes are daily becoming shorter for toilettes de promenade, trains are increasing in length for toilettes de soirée. Robes are one mass of trimming—sashes and lappets, tabs and tabliers, bows and buttons, ruches and rosettes, fringes, flounces, and festoons, wherever it is possible to introduce them; and to compensate for the absence of crinoline, the upper jupe, which is now raised far above the knee, is usually made extremely full and "bouffantee"—that is puffed out slightly at the sides and voluminously behind, in the style of the old-fashioned farthingales. For walking dresses we have robes courtes in cachemire, trimmed with costly furs or rich gold cord and fringe, and in plaids of the brightest colours rendered at times still more brilliant looking by the admixture of gold and silver thread. Even these, though are eclipsed by the fashionable colour of the moment, "La flamme du Vesuve," a tint of fiery brilliancy, as its name implies. By way of counterpoise to it, a novelty of sombre hue has been introduced, to which the suggestive title of "Fumee de Londres" has been given. Equally new, though a trifle less dismal, are "nuances gris brouillard" and "vapeur" while among the brighter tints just brought out we have one which has had the grim designation of "sang de bœuf" conferred on it.

Bonnets—spite of their redundant trimming, composed alike of flowers, feathers, lace, ribbon, and little birds, which, in a great measure, conceal their real shape—get, if anything, smaller, just as chignons become larger, and the spiral curls that hang from them get longer every day. Feather bonnets and hats are trimmed with feathers of more brilliant hues, in the same way that fur muffs and mantles are trimmed with furs of a different description. Russian leather, velvet, and peau dorce are the fashionable materials for boots, which are trimmed with bows in front and tassels at the top, the more stylish being bound with fur or feathers, and fastened with grit buttons. Little gaiters, too, are coming into fashion; tartans and various showy mixtures being the materials to which preference seems to be given. The fashionable shoe is the 'soulier talons castignettes,' that is, with tall, slender, tapering heels, not unlike the neck of a wine bottle. It is of all colours, frequently bordered all round with ruches of ribbon, and invariably ornamented in front with a bow, almost as large as, and far more elaborate than, the one which fastens the indispensable "ceinture echarpe," and having a gold, silver, jet, pearl, or jewelled buckle or ornament in the centre. It is hinted that, now "robes courtes" are recognized in the salon, the next change will introduce us to the sandals of the "Directory"—those long, narrow satin ribbons entwined in tantalizing intricacy, "ami-jambes,"—with the accompaniment of the stocking, of course, which, it will be remembered, the daring beauties of that voluptuous epoch did not hesitate to dispense with.

The ordinary chapeau of the season does not appear to be of any precisely defined shape. Its main characteristic is the variety and redundancy of its trimming. So long as it presents a ravishing intermingling of velvet, tulle, lace, flowers, feathers, and bows, and has a little bird of radiant plumage stuck somewhere about it, its form, even were it possible to divine it, would be of no particular moment. The novelty of the hour is the chapeaux Russe—an elegant skull cap in furs, feathers, velvet, or lace. You see them of sealskin, astracan of all shades, sable, and sea otter; in swansdown, or formed of black ostrich feathers, or feathers of rainbow tints. Their usual trimming consists of a handsome velvet bow or rosette, beside which will be posed a humming-bird, a small tuft of brilliant coloured feathers, or a magnificent full blown rose. When of swansdown or white astracan, the chapeau Russe will have a long blue ostrich feather starting from a blue velvet bow, and fading gradually off into white where it droops behind. When of black ostrich feathers or astracan, it will be trimmed with small scarlet feathers arranged in the form of a rosette, out of which will spring a white aigrette, or with some little bird of brilliant plumage nestled amidst bows and lace. When of sealskin it is either trimmed with a small scarlet plume or a narrow ornamental gold band, or it will have a marten's head in lieu of the small bird peeping out in front. When of black lace the trimming usually consists of a large pink or crimson rose posed immediately in front, and when of velvet of a bow and a tuft of small feathers. Some of these chapeaux, when of fur or feathers, have black, blue, or scarlet velvet crowns; others are entirely of velvet, bound round with fur and broad silk cord, and have long pointed tips, ornamented with tassels falling over at the side. The trimming consists usually of a velvet rosette posed on the fur band and a small scarlet feather. Most of these chapeaux are fastened beneath the chin with narrow black velvet strings.

We have a variation of the chapeaux Russe, taller in shape and less round at the crown, which our modistes have christened the "talpack," after the Hungarian headdress of that name. It is usually in dark sealskin or black astracan, and is trimmed with a plume of heron's feathers starting from a puff or bow of scarlet velvet posed almost immediately in front of the chapeaux which, by the way, should be worn cocked just a trifle on the right side.

The chapeaux fauchon still continues in favour and is likely to do so, as long as the chignon persists in enlarging itself. We have it in velvets of all colours, a preference being, however, given to the more brilliant shades, such as flamme du Vesuve, bright crimson, garnet, and blues of surpassing splendour. A chapeau formed of two rouleaux of magenta velvet, bordered on either side with ruches of black lace, and having strings to match, has for trimming merely a tall maize colour feathery tuft; one in blue velvet is coquillée all over in large plaits, and trimmed at the side with a similar tuft, beside which is posed some exotic bird with a delicate flexible tail, which waves gracefully over the chignon; inside are some tiny rosebuds on a band of tulle illusion: the velvet strings are bordered with a triple piping of satin ribbon, matching the predominating tint of the bird's plumage. Other blue velvet bonnets are lined with white satin and trimmed inside with swansdown and a dewy-looking maiden-blush rose, while outside are velvet bows and a white ostrich feather; the strings of white satin fasten under the chin. One chapeaux in rich crimson velvet has the front composed of a series of perpendicular flutings in the form of the headdress of the sphinx, and is trimmed with simply a large white ostrich feather, which droops gracefully behind, and is fastened with an Egyptian ornament. Another crimson velvet chapeau has its deep fronton coquillée and surmounted with lace leaves, a pink rose, and a narrow band, by way of curtain, finishing with a lace bavolet; a large crimson ostrich feather passes over the chapeaux from one side to the other; the strings are of velvet bordered with lace. A similar chapeau in garnet-coloured velvet had a little bird of green and golden brown plumage posed in addition at the side.

Chapeaux in violet have "frontons" formed of velvet bows, with larger bows posed at the sides and behind, and puffs of black lace, on which rests a large violet feather ornamenting the tip of the chapeaux. Others have the "fronton" composed of a ruche of violet velvet bound with narrow white satin with a wreath of small white roses separated by green leaves encircling the top of the bonnet, which is smothered in black lace, and has, moreover, a white aigrettee springing up at the side. The strings, formed of ruches of velvet matching the front of the bonnet, are lined with white satin, and fastened with a long velvet, bow across the breast. Another violet velvet chapeaux, which is trimmed all round with bunches of violets and green leaves resting on black lace, has a large upright feather posed almostin front. A pretty bonnet in green velvet shot with crimson is wreathed with reddish brown ivy leaves and purple berries powdered over with hoar-frost, and has the ends of the wreath trailing down the centre of the green velvet strings. Another in fluted apricot-coloured satin is trimmed with a cluster of nasturtium flowers in shaded velvet, and bright green leaves falling down the side, and has a large velvet bow behind posed above a black lace veil, which is crossed on the breast fichu fashion, and fastened with an apricot-coloured satin bow.

Black velvet bonnets are in great variety. Many, already sufficiently over-trimmed with bows and lace, have, in addition to the white aigrette, without which a fashionable chapeaux can hardly be considered complete, a large coloured ostrich feather, a bird, not nestling in ribbons and lace, but perched erect very often at the top of the crown, or some enormous flower, such as a peony, a dahlia, a full-blown rose, a cluster of chrysanthemums, or even a sunflower, either at the side or rising above the front in the very centre of the bonnet, which in this instance seems to serve the purpose of a bouquet-holder; behind a narrow velvet bow with short ends frequently supplies the place of the lace veil which used to fall over the chignon. A very elegant chapeaux has its front of black velvet elaborately plaited; the top, which is a mass of black lace, forms a bed for a cluster of yellow roses and green and brown leaves; while above is posed a yellow ostrich feather, which curls over behind. The black satin strings, bound and lined with yellow satin, are turned completely over on the breast, where they fasten with two small yellow satin bows placed several inches apart. Other black velvet chapeaux have the fronts formed of a series of small ostrich feathers or ruches of velvet, on which circular jet ornaments hang in festoons, and are trimmed with lace and a single large ostrich feather or a sprig of roses, which covers almost the whole of the top, and perhaps one large full-blown flower nodding over in front. Some have frontons of black satin coquillée with a large white rose posed in front, and a sprig of buds falling at the side; the strings of ruched black satin are lined with white, and fasten with either a bow or a rosette. One chapeaux which may be mentioned has its fronton formed of a deep ruche bound with narrow green satin and interseted with a similar piping, and is trimmed with black lace and a large green ostrich feather. The black satin strings, which are bound and lined with green, fasten with a large green and black rosette.

Other chapeaux seem to be formed of a substratum of velvet or satin bows, on which rest a few puffs of lace, and on these, again, are a feather and a flower, or else one of those little birds of gorgeous plumage, with a long waving tail, which swarm just now in the windows of the modistes and "marchands de nouveautés fantaisie," where they may be counted by tens of thousands. Is it the exigencies of the mode which have produced this immense supply of exotic birds, or is it to the supply that we owe the present fashion? Glossy peaux rouds of white velvet, with strings of white satin are slightly hollow at the top, and trimmed with large violet feathers graduating into mauve towards the tip and a the inevitable aigrette; inside will be amass of marabout with a yellow rose peeping out at the side. One chapeaux in white velvet, bordered with a narrow rouleau of white satin, is ornamented with a tall diadem in green satin dotted over with tiny mother-o'-pearl flowers; a tuft of green feathers is posed at the side, and behind is a small white lace veil; the strings are of green satin. Some bright coloured velvet bonnets are bound and trimmed with satin ribbon of some contrasting shade, and have strings to correspond to suit the tartan robes now so much in vogue.

Mantles are in fur, velvet plush, silk, satin, and cachemire. One in dark sealskin, trimmed with a heavy fur fringe and fastening up the front with bands of guipure, has the head of some little animal peeping out of each of the pockets. The round fur cap to match has a similar little head in front, with an aigrette of brown feathers starting up behind. Black velvet mantles are trimmed all round with very deep borders of fur, and have bands of fur at the collar, the shoulders, and the cuffs; others are trimmed with rouleaux of satin and guipure; plush mantles are trimmed with either ribbon or fur, and satin mantles with lace. A rather elegant black velvet mantle, to which the name of the Penelope has been given, fits close to the shape, and has full long skirts flounced at the bottom, and a serpentine rouleaux up the sides. Behind is a pelerine, finishing in front with long ends crossed over the breast after the fashion of a fichu; this pelerine is trimmed all round with black guipure and bordered with a narrow silk fringe.

The casaque Louis Quinze has undergone a complete transformation since the summer. It is now bouffantée behind, has commonly a real or simulated pelerine, and is frequently looped up at the sides; it has, moreover, a redundancy of trimming round the body at the back, and at the cuffs and pockets. Another mantle, which is bouffantée behind, is of black satin, open at the sides to the shoulders, and vandyked all round at the edges, which are bound with black braid. In front are short scarf ends, and behind is a long skirt which, after being caught up by a "traverse" forming the "bouffant," spreads out in fantail fashion at the bottom. The Grignon mantle fits tight to the shape, and is bordered with a deep flounce, surmounted by a "bullonné." The seams at the back are ornamented with three rows of guipure down to the waist, where they terminate in long tassels; the skirt behind, lappet shape, forms a kind of short train bouffantée and trimmed all round with a flounce and puffs similar to those already described. The same kind of trimming serves, moreover, to form the large Louis Quinze pockets, and the open cuffs of the tight-fitting sleeves. At the neck is a narrow bouillonné, and at the shoulders a deeper one, which, continued across the back, forms a small simulated cape.

Another mantle of novel form is in maroon plush, and has the skirts rounded off from the front up to the waist behind, leaving the back part quite open. Two long lappets, however, attached behind by a small bow just below the neck, after being caught up in large loops, fall down the back on a level with the front skirts of the mantle, which are trimmed with a taffeta flounce of the same shade. A taffeta bow is posed at each hip, other bows at the large plaited cuffs and at the ends of the two lappets, which are further ornamented with a deep fringe, while a row of similar bows ornament the front of the corsage. The Garibaldi mantle, which is extremely elegant, is of black satin, with very short skirts trimmed with a border of deep lace arranged in narrow festoons, and surmounted by a double ruche. Behind is a large black velvet hood ornamented with tassels at the corners, and trimmed with lace falling over the shoulders in the form of epaulets. A couple of lappets bordered all round with lace hang from the neck in front of this hood, to the centre of which, after being tightly gathered in, they are fastened by a rosette of passementerie.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

QUESTION AS TO DISCHARGE OF SEAMEN IN BOMBAY.

The question as to the power of the Shipping Master to prevent the discharge of seamen at Bombay was brought before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court yesterday. Mr. Dunbar read an affidavit by Captain Lewis, of the ship *Glen Tilt*, which stated that he wished to discharge three of his crew, and that they were agreeable to take their discharge, but that the Shipping Master objected to such discharge. The present application had therefore been made so as to get a decision of the Court on the point as to whether the Shipping Master could interfere in such matters. The Court in Calcutta had lately decided that the Shipping Master had no right to interfere, and the learned counsel, therefore, urged that an order should be made that unless the Shipping Master appeared to show cause for his objection the discharges should be authorized. His Lordship said that he presumed the objection to the discharge was that the seamen would turn loafers. True enough, as the learned counsel replied, there was no law against turning loafers loose on Bombay; but he thought it would be desirable to have a statute giving the Shipping Master some power to interfere, and he believed some enquiry was at present being

amounts now.—Q. We have been unable to get anybody to speak to that. Are you aware of the fact that they were never deposited? A. I have only seen it in evidence, but I concluded that they were. Instructions were issued to the secretary to obtain them, and I presumed that it was done.—Q. Everybody admits that they never were deposited. Were you aware of that at the time? A. I was not. —Q. You were not aware of that fact, when the cash credit to the Asiatic Bank was renewed on the 13th of July? A. No.—Q. It would have been an ingredient in your calculation, would it not, if you had known that you had been so deceived? A. It would have made a very material difference if we had found that what Mr. Morrison had promised had not been fulfilled.—Q. You have no idea what the amount was? A. I do not know at all. President—The minutes were drawn up in the most loose way. Witness—I think that we had occasion to find fault with the manner in which the minutes were drawn up. President—On the 25th of May 1866, that credit was extended to 20 lacs. Witness—Yes.—Q. On the additional security of ten lacs advised by telegram to be on its way from London? A. Yes.—Q. That ten lacs was realized on the 12th of June following? A. That would reduce the amount then to ten lacs.—Q. Were you aware that this cash credit was never entered in the general cash credit ledger, but was entered in general deposit account? A. No; we left matters of that kind to the secretary. President—That I believe to be the fundamental error of the whole thing, namely, this cash credit having been entered in the general deposit account. Witness—I thought that this loan to the Asiatic Bank was so fully secured, that it was impossible that there could be any loss upon it.—Q. Did you not inspect the accounts yourself at all? Did you never inspect the accounts as to this Asiatic Bank loan? A. No; I do not recollect doing so. Even when I left I thought that we should realize the full amount. President—I think that about Rs. 3,50,000 is lost now. Witness—I cannot understand how it could be so much. President—A good many of the securities were never delivered. Witness—But there were the ten lacs in hard cash. President—When that ten lacs was realized on the 12th of June, or the evening before, it reduced the balance to Rs. 6,35,000, and you might have got out with that loss; but you had granted the credit until July. Witness—I did not understand that the twenty lacs were to be granted until July.—Q. Directly that any of those securities were realized, what is your view of the right way of treating that account? A. That those securities should be taken in reduction of the cash credit. President—Instead of which, the whole thing went into a general deposit account, and the drawing went on as before. Witness—As the security was realised, I suppose that it would be taken in reduction of the cash credit.—Q. Were not Mr. Robertson and Mr. Morrison very good friends? A. I believe that they were. I knew that they were on very good terms, but nothing beyond that. President—Then on the 12th of June 1866, the day afterward, they got four lacs more of cash credit, and on the 3rd of July 1866, they got three lacs more. Witness—Yes.—Q. Which was to be paid back on the arrival of the China mail at Calcutta, as the agent would get five and a half lacs by it. Did you know that only Rs. 26,000 of that item was ever realized? A. I was not aware of it.—Q. You were never told by Mr. Robertson? A. No.—Q. You supposed that all these securities, which were given, really came into the possession of the bank? A. I supposed that as they came in they would be gradually taken in reduction of the loans.—Q. Then on the 13th July a new cash credit was opened and new securities were taken. Do you remember the exact position of the account of the Asiatic Bank at that time? A. It was simply that that cash credit was extended till the 1st of September.—Q. Do you recollect what was the exact state of the account of the Asiatic Bank on that day? A. No; I never saw the account.—Q. Did not the secretary come and tell you? A. No.—Q. Did he not tell you that the securities were all exhausted except two bills? A. Some additional securities were taken then, but I of course thought that the loans were being gradually paid off by these securities which we had received; in fact, I thought that we had got nearly full payment by bills and hard cash.—Q. Then you extended the cash credit on the 13th of July, up to the 1st of September? A. Yes.—Q. Do you remember the terms on which that was done? A. I have seen the terms in the minute book.—Q. You waived taking a dividend of three lacs and upwards, to which you were entitled? A. Yes; until the remittance from China. President—At this time, there was a draft on the Chartered Mercantile Bank for one lac still remaining of those good securities. The Macindoe and Roger's bills secured Rs. 8,50,000, and now, after years of trouble, they have realized Rs. 63,000. Witness—I believe that we never got Macindoe and Roger's property.—Q. That is another thing, but I now refer to bills. Then the security of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company was very good; it realized very well? A. Yes. President—The next two items are—"Lien on bills now on their way from Calcutta, two lacs," and "lien on Java guilders to be remitted to Bombay, three lacs." Witness—If I recollect rightly, there was some mistake in the telegram with regard to those Java guilders.—Q. How did you satisfy your mind that there was a mistake in that telegram? A. Mr. Morrison came personally to us and explained the way in which the mistake arose, so far as I recollect, namely, that they had no cipher for the word "dollar," and that they had used the word "pound" instead.—Q. Did he show you the translation of the telegram? A. So far as I recollect he brought the original.—Q. Was the whole translated to you? A. So far as I recollect he translated it to us.—Q. Did he tell you that other telegrams had been sent to him before, using the word "pound" for "dollar," and that it had never been misunderstood before? A. I do not recollect that.—Q. Did he tell you that the telegram ended with a distinct intimation that he was only to draw for a lac and a half? A. I do not recollect that. President—Mr. Steel was examined yesterday, who was the agent in Calcutta, and he gave us that evidence. Witness—I do not recollect anything further than these guilders being on their way. President—Mr. Steel, who sent the telegram, said that it was quite true that the word "pound" was used for the word "dollar" in consequence of their being nothing in the cipher for the latter word, and that he had often done it, and that to prevent mistakes, it was stated in the latter part of the telegram, that they were only to draw for a lac and a half. Witness—I do not think that that was mentioned. I do not recollect it. President—The balance on the evening of that day was Rs. 11,78,838. You were not aware of that, when you granted that new cash credit? A. I was not. I supposed that as these securities were realised, they would be taken in reduction of the cash credit. President—Then on the 23rd of August, in consequence of this mistake about five lacs of real solid gold, Mr. Morrison lodged a lot of other securities which have been very worthless, except the promissory notes of Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy and Jeevajee Manockjee, which realised very well. Was not the practical working of the matter this, that Mr. Morrison came to you and tempted you to support the Asiatic Bank with some very good securities, a portion of which he never deposited, and that then, when he had got you into a debt from the Asiatic Bank of twelve lacs, you were anxious to cover yourselves and took inferior securities, and that when some of the best of the securities, namely, five lacs of gold, never came forward, you took inferior securities, but always with a large balance against you? A. We know nothing of what the state of the balance was on the 1st of September.—Q. Nor at the end of that second cash credit? A. No; I cannot say that I did, I thought that all these subsequent sums were on account of those guilders, and that the whole thing was going against the twenty lacs, which would have been the proper way of treating that account. President—If you look at these balances you will see that on the 1st of September there was a balance of Rs. 16,82,200 against to the Asiatic Bank. Witness—Is this the current deposit account? President—Yes; there was no cash credit opened, which I believe to have been the fundamental cause of the whole mistake. Witness—Yes.—Q. Why did not you close the account then? A. Because we had this account opened in this way. President—You see that it goes on, and that they drew after that, up to twenty lacs. Witness—So far as I can understand it, the whole of this account was an improper one, and it was a mixture of a variety of accounts.—Q. Was there no check upon the secretary handing out the money after the 1st of September? A. I do not think that it occurred to any body to see that these amounts were rightly accounted for. President—If you had stopped the business on the 1st September, you would have saved about Rs. 3,80,000 or Rs. 3,90,000. Witness—I thought that the whole thing was perfectly secure, and I think that that actual cash credit was secure. President—The first cash credit was amply secure, particularly if they had delivered their Government paper. Witness—I do not consider that anything more than that first cash credit was granted; the time for repayment was extended.—Q. But you took no fresh securities, the greater portion of the old securities had been exhausted? A. I did not understand that Mr. Morrison was to have a cash credit continuing to the extent of twenty lacs. I supposed that he was simply drawing against the first cash credit. I thought that it was in the cash credit account, and that as the securities were realized they would be put on the other side of that account, in reduction of it. President—The fact is that the bank was tempted to renew with inferior securities in order to protect its balance. I have no doubt that that was the motive of the secretary, if he had any motive. Witness—I thought that this cash credit was amply secured, and that we had got such good security in the first instance, backed up by good security afterwards, that there was no fear.—Q. Were not you aware that those securities had been realized. A. I thought that they had been realized and that the cash credit was being proportionally decreased.—Q. What do you suppose to be the duty of a Government director, especially the Accountant General, in looking into the books of the bank? A. I did not consider it the duty of the directors to interfere at all with the way in which the books were kept. I supposed that we had officers capable of performing those duties, and that they were left to them.—Q. Did you not suppose that it was the duty of a Government director to do so, in lending large sums like 20 lacs, especially in May 1866, in order to support another bank when you had as much as you could do yourselves? A. We had the money actually in hand, and it was considered desirable to support the banks, because as each bank failed the disaster would have been the greater. President—Considering how large a sum was given, some directors might have looked into the accounts and have seen how the thing was going on. Witness—We thought that this was a plain transaction, and that there never could be an admixture of another account with this one. President—Mr. Robertson said that you were very nervous about this account, and that you asked occasionally about it. Witness—I enquired whether the securities were realized. President—Why did not you look into it properly and ask to look at the cash credit ledger and see how the thing was? If you had asked for the cash credit ledger, the first thing which you would have found would have been that there was nothing in the cash credit ledger, and that would have opened your eyes a little. Witness—It never struck me as being my duty to see how these things were accounted. President—In this case, considering the position of the bank and the magnitude of the sum and the evidence which we have read that you were nervous about it and were always coming down and asking the secretary about it, the wonderful thing is that you never took any step which would have satisfied your mind. Witness—We heard from time to time that these securities were realized, and it appeared to me that the thing was going on smoothly enough. I was perfectly astonished when I heard about it. President—When the Asiatic Bank went into liquidation the balance was 19,66,000 rupees; they had constantly reduced the debt and had one day reduced it to 5,88,000 rupees, but afterwards they drew it up to 20 lacs. Witness—It was an extraordinary way of conducting a cash credit—it was an abuse of a cash credit. President—The fact of its being put in the current deposit account embarrassed the ledger-keeper, because being in the current deposit account, he could not treat it as a cash credit, and every one of the cheques was therefore an overdrawing on the current deposit account. Witness—Yes. President—Mr. DeGa seems to have looked very carefully to his business, and he never would pass any one of these cheques on that account without an authority from Mr. Robertson. (Handing some documents to the witness.) Witness—Yes. President—In one of those documents Mr. DeGa says, "Asiatic Bank account is already overdrawn by 18,09,761 rupees. Shall I pay this cheque for 51,498 rupees?" Then it is written "Pay, D. R." Did you know of that? A. No. These documents were never brought before us at all.—Q. You remained president of the Bank until the time it went into liquidation? A. I did.—Q. But after 1866 it was in fact in liquidation? A. We looked upon ourselves more as liquidators than as anything else. President—After 1866 you were in fact doing your best to realize your securities, and not granting any fresh loans? A. We did the best that we could. President—You were then cautious and regular. It is quite clear from the books that there was a great improvement at that time. I do not think that there is any use in taking you further into those transactions; the loss was already achieved before you became president. That is all that I have to ask you. Major Innes—You to a certain extent justified the phrase which was used in the letter of the Government directors, in which it was said that the clause with respect to advancing on shares had never been taken advantage of. How do you believe that you would have carried out the process of taking advantage of that clause? What difference would there have been between the process of taking advantage of that clause and the process which there was when you did not take advantage of it? A. The only difference which I can conceive would be that you would not take a promissory note, and I do not know that without a promissory note you would have anything to bind the parties.—Q. Have you ever heard of such a proceeding? A. I have not.—Q. Before you came to Bombay, had you been a director in the other banks? A. Yes; both in the Bank of Madras and the Calcutta Bank.—Q. And you were *au fait* in the management of them? A. That was rather a disadvantage, because coming from those banks, where the thing was well regulated and well understood, I thought on coming to this bank that it was the same, and I had no doubt in my own mind as to the powers of the secretary, they being defined in the other banks. I thought that they were equally defined in the Bank of Bombay.—Q. You saw two vague things, one in the powers of the secretary, and the other in the information supplied to the directors? A. Yes.—Q. Did that lead you to take any steps as to the way in which the work was conducted? A. It led me to bring forward a proposition that the power of the secretary should be the same in the Bank of Bombay as it was in the other two banks; and I had not the slightest idea that there was any real opposition to it. A discussion took place as to what had passed, and some of the directors (the native directors, I think,) wished to give the secretary very unlimited powers. Major Innes—I refer more to the way in which the secretary did not supply information to the directors. Witness—I do not know that I was aware of that until afterwards.—Q. Did it ever strike you that there was a happy-go-lucky way of carrying on the work in the bank? A. I was not satisfied with the way in which it was done, and I had occasion to find fault with it.—Q. Did you see at all what the discipline in the bank was; whether the secretary controlled it? A. I took it more for granted than anything else that it was a well regulated bank, and that the secretary would control it.—Q. Are you aware of any rules to guide the secretary? A. No; I have never seen any.—Q. Were you aware of any rules which the secretary had for the guidance of his bank? A. No; but I presumed that he had the same instructions as secretaries generally had, and as they had in the other banks.—Q. You were not aware of the various sections of the bank being pretty well left to themselves? A. I of course thought that the secretary of that bank was under the same control as the other secretaries, and that he had the same power in the bank as the other secretaries; and I think that the secretaries are allowed almost paramount power, so far as the transactions of the bank are concerned. Major Innes—I refer to responsibilities. Witness—I think that after that discussion which was had, the power of the secretary could not be considered to be unlimited; and I think that after the discussion which took place, very many things which would not otherwise have come before the board were subsequently brought before it.—Q. You did not scrutinize the routine of the bank management? A. No.—Q. Or the books which were kept? A. No; I thought that it was a well regulated bank, and that it had been well conducted. I never had any reason to suppose otherwise.—Q. Did not you say that you got more information lately laid before the directors than used to be laid before them? A. When I first joined the bank, the application book was not on the table, and the loan book was not on the table.—Q. What was the loan book? A. The application for loans, and the loans which had been granted.—Q. Was there any loan ledger? A. I do not think that it was on the table.—Q. Was there any book containing all the advances? A. I heard Mr. Maclean say yesterday that there was, and I have a recollection of seeing a great thick book with a white cover, but I do not think that that book contained the information. I do not know that it was ever opened, because, if so, the secretary would have had no difficulty in getting the information which we wished. I saw the book on the table, but I did not open it.—Q. In the other banks at Calcutta and Madras, had you been in the habit of seeing what the arrangements were with respect to the orders to the secretary? I mean quite irrespective of the orders contained in the minute book. I refer, for instance, to buy-laws. A. I do not know that I had; I thought that things were working smoothly.—Q. For instance, what would have been the routine in Calcutta and Madras, if you had come to a decision at a meeting altering or limiting the powers of the secretary; what would have been done? A. It would have been recorded at once in the minutes.—Q. As a matter of course? A. Yes; there is only one thing to be said, namely, that what I refer to was not brought forward in the formal shape of a resolution, for which I take great blame to myself, but it never struck me that there was any necessity for it, because, so far as I understood, it was agreed to by all.—Q. Would you consider it the duty of the secretary or of the directors to make a thing of that sort ship-shape? A. I thought that it was the duty of the secretary to do it, and I was much to blame for not having it mentioned upon the minutes, but, as I have said before, the thing did not come formally forward, and it was, as I thought, assented to, and I imagined that the question would never be raised again, because I thought that in practice it was being done, and that the bills were being brought before us.—Q. You were a Government director; what was your relation to Government as a director? A. I do not know that I can tell you exactly; we never had any instructions. Major Innes—You seem occasionally to have got letters from Government as a Government director. Witness—Yes, to which we ought to have replied; if we did not do so. Major Innes—What do you consider to be the difference between the cases in which reference was made to you and the cases in which reference was made to the secretary of the bank? A. In the one instance we replied to the communication, obtaining the information from the bank officials; and in the other case the secretary replied to it.—Q. What did you consider to be the nature of that reply? Was it a record of the bank or a private record? What was the whole position of the bank correspondence? A. I do not believe that it was filed in the bank correspondence.—Q. I find an important letter written by a Government director of the bank and sent to you to sign, and we hear nothing more about it. Can you tell us anything about it? A. I do not think that it was placed in the bank records. I drafted some letters which I tore up.—Q. That was your own copy? A. Yes; I have nothing left now except what I have produced. I do not even know whether that letter which I have produced was ever sent.—Q. As an experienced officer, and of business habits, would you not have considered it right and proper that your official and important correspondence should be filed at some place where it could be got at? A. It was very seldom that we ever had any correspondence with the Government. We have had three or four letters, I think, in the course of my being in that bank. I possibly may have a record of them, but I cannot say at this moment. The data upon which my letters were founded were obtained from the bank. I used to send questions to the bank secretary requesting him to fill up the information.—Q. What do you think was done with these important data upon which you rested your own statements? Witness—Was there any other important letter? Major Innes—Yes; there is the one with regard to Mr. Brown's loan. There are other statements contained in your letters, and there must have been data for them, but the one to which I refer is the most important. Witness—Those were data obtained from the bank officials.—Q. Where were they kept? If the information is not correct, who is to be held responsible? A. I suppose that we must.—Q. As far as I can judge, not only is the information incorrect, but we cannot find out what it means. Can you state what was the meaning of the money said to be advanced on shares mentioned in the letter of the 30th of June? A. I can only explain that that information, so far as I can recollect, was obtained from the bank; that we asked them what advances had been made.—Q. Cannot you recollect whether they said that it was all the advances merely at the head office? A. I cannot recollect how that information was obtained, but my impression is that it was obtained from the bank officials. I think that Mr. Chapman has stated in evidence that the letter was written by himself, and I cannot say for certain how the information was obtained, but my impression is that it was obtained from the bank. Here is another paper which I have. It is on the bank liabilities and assets dated the 1st of July. (Producing the same.) What it has reference to I do not know; it may be the half-yearly account.—Q. Did you look at all into the estimates which were from time to time sent in to the bank as to their position? A. Yes.—Q. You were at the bank, I think, when Mr. Harrison's committee, who reported on the 8th of September 1866, sat? A. Yes; I took very great pains with those estimates, and I am very sorry that I have not those papers now with me, but I tore them up before I left Bombay. They would have given you some idea of the labour which I bestowed upon those estimates.—Q. Can you give me the information upon which you based the estimate, say of February 1867? That was the one after Mr. Harrison's committee, and in which the capital was reduced one half? A. We took the book of debtors, and went through each account separately, each director giving such information as he had with reference to each man or each association; and then we put down the amount of the debt in one column, and the amount which we thought would be likely to be realized in another, and in a third we put what was likely to be lost.—Q. Where did you get the information as to the returns from insolvent estates. A. We got them, so far as they could be gathered, from the trustees of those estates.—Q. Do you remember whether you got them officially? A. I think that we got all either officially or demi-officially so far as they could or would give them to us.—Q. Did you get from them the valuation of the securities? A. No; we got the information that they thought the return would be so much.—Q. The securities would belong to the bank only? A. Those we took ourselves from the best information which we had at the bank.—Q. There is no doubt that in your investigation you got your information by a very detailed and laborious process. Did you give that information to the Government? A. Not that I am aware of in detail, but we gave them the results.—Q. You neither officially nor demi-officially gave them the details? A. Not that I am aware of.—Q. Neither directly nor indirectly? A. Neither directly nor indirectly.—Q. Did you give them to any member of the Financial Department, for instance, Mr. Edward Lushington? A. No.—Q. Not in any way? A. There was always a good deal of caution as to whether those estimates were reliable.—Q. Would it not have been a very simple thing to have said—"In the estimate which we have framed we have taken the returns from insolvent estates at the rates furnished to us by the liquidators or by the trustees, also as respects the securities which we hold which are mainly so and so we have valued them at such and such rates." Did you ever give information of that kind, namely, "we hold so many Back Bay shares," mentioning that the value in the estimate was at such and such rates? A. I do not think that we ever gave the number of shares which we held, but, if I recollect rightly, in the statement to the shareholders we stated how we arrived at the probable losses.—Q. Did you ever gave the information in that way as to the mode in which you estimated the losses? Witness—To whom? Major Innes—To any one. Witness—To our shareholders, I think that we did.—Q. Did you mention the rates? A. I think that we took the market rates. I think it is mentioned in the half-yearly reports. I think we mentioned in those reports how we had arrived at the estimate. Major Innes—My point is with regard to giving information to the Government. Witness—We took the market rate at the time so far as I recollect.—Q. Was that done in previous estimates? A. It was done in each estimate which we gave.—Q. You never gave information of that sort to the Government? A. They got it indirectly in the reports.—Q. Those commenced in February 1867? A. I think that before February 1867 we informed the shareholders how we had arrived at such results.—Q. Were you ever asked by the Government before for that information? A. I cannot say that we were asked for it. President—Did you receive any allotments of shares during the time that you were a director of the Bank of Bombay? Witness—None whatever at any time. President—I have been through the books of forty or fifty companies, and I never saw your name. Witness—The only shares which I ever had were shares in the Bank of Bombay. Those were obtained after the Secretary of State granted us permission to hold shares.

The witness then withdrew, and the Commission adjourned to Tuesday, 8th December, at 11 o'clock.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
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Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

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The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were... £823,798
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 5th May 1866.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
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4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be at the charge of the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
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FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.
DISCOUNT.
On Government Bills... 7 per cent.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
INTEREST.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.
Bombay, 17th December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed Capital ... £3,200,000
Paid up Capital ... 2,400,000
Being Called up ... 800,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 ... 1s. 11⅜d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11½d. „
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11 7/16d. „
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 11 5/16d. „
On demand ... 1s. 11¼d. „
On Scotland do.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ... 1s. 11 3/16d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 „
3 do. ... 3 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 23rd December 1868.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship "Canton," a complete assortment of Musical Boxes, from Rs. 6 to 160 Rupees. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
17, Meadow Street, Fort. Watchmaker & Jeweller.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.
Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.
Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just arrived per "Butnah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅝ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.
Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.
A Purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms.
It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This Powder is quite harmless to Animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts with folding heads, College patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.
And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.
A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.
The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court proceeded to England.
A single-barrelled Rifle with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.
A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.
The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
The Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Wagonette with Lamps and Shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.
Just landed.
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.
And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Waggonnette.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.
Just Landed.
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th January, 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
BEG to call attention to a large shipment of Hats and Helmets, ex "Warren Hastings," which are now ready for inspection, and include the following kinds:—
ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS, EXTRA QUALITY.
The Derby, Isis, Jerome } Black and Drabs. Soft Top. Stiff Brim.
Cantab, Jerome, Worthing } Black and Drabs. Round Top. All Stiff.
Isis, Celt — Low Flat Top.
Eglington, Falkland } Drab Shell Hat.
Eglington, Falkland } Black Dress Hats.
Flexible Tweed Hats for Travellers.
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.
The Hunting. Cork Lined.
Shooting } With Patent Inner Bands.
Turban Helmets } The most Comfortable
Plain „ } Helmet made.
Apollo House. Bombay.

FRENCH MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—Ragoo Shamjee has made arrangements to show during the season a constant succession of exclusive designs in Silks, Velvets, and every description of Dress materials.
The latest Novelties in Parisian Bonnets, Hats, Mantles, and Jackets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Trimmings, an unlimited assortment.
The Millinery and Dress Departments under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Taylor.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.
New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.
A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.
Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.
MRS. LAKE
Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.
Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.
Capital Tweed Suits, made to order ... Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed Trousers ... Rs. 8-8 } 20
Silk Mixed Coats Double Breasted ... 12-8 }
Sleeping Suits ... from „ 12 to „ 18
A Variety of DRAB Felt Hats ... from „ 2
N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.
REGIMENTALS.
The New Regulation, Full Dress, Tunic, for Infantry.
The New Regulation, Sash and Sword Belt, for Infantry.
Staff Corps Belts, Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Patrol Jackets for Staff Artillery and Infantry.
A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HYDROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
SYKES' best gilt, excise pattern, with slide rule and thermometer, in mahogany case; with book of tables for glass jar complete	45 0	50 0
TWADDLE'S graduated for 75 deg., in mahogany case	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. per lb.	1 2	1 4
Pale or Smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
ETHERODINE.
ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES
ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE,
and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.
These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c.
The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.
Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
MANAGERS OF
PUBLIC COMPANIES,
AND
MERCANTILE HOUSES.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) are exclusive WHOLESALE and RETAIL AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the Superior Writing and Copying Fluids, manufactured by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & Co., of London.
THESE INKS ONLY are used in the Admiralty, Colonial, and Home Departments, Foreign, Treasury, War, and all other Government Offices, and by all the leading Public Companies in London and throughout Great Britain; and are very largely exported to the Colonies.
They are especially adapted for use in India, as they flow readily, take the paper easily, preserve their fluidity, and retain, after use, their depth of Colour permanently, under all variations of temperature and climate.
To Travellers and Residents in the Mofussil, Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s celebrated BLACK and RED INK POWDERS are invaluable; combining portability with all the excellencies characteristic of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s Inks.
By special arrangement, this Company are enabled to contract with Public Companies and other large consumers, for the supply of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s preparations, on terms which will render competition by private import unprofitable. Inquiries as to the rates, accompanied with memoranda of the probable rate of consumption, can be addressed to the Office at Byculla.

BLACK WRITING FLUID OR STEEL PEN INK.

In stone bottles, with lip, and patent screw tap and stopper.	Cash. Rs. as. per doz.		Credit. Rs. as. per doz.	
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	0	3	8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12	6	0	7	0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1⅛	12	0	14	0

COPYING INKS.
(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1⅛	12	0	14	0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2	20	0	22	0

BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.
(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	0	3	8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1⅛	12	0	14	0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1⅞	18	0	21	0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID.
A brilliantly rich Red Ink; in bottles as above, or in glass bottles.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6	0	7	0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny siz, each Rs. 1⅛	12	0	14	0

INK POWDERS.
For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink In stout Boxes.

Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3	8	4	0
One Shilling do. as. 12	7	0	8	0
Two do. do. Rs. 1⅛	13	0	15	0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2⅛	25	0	28	0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
CHEMISTS;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,
whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to the punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense is spared.
DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.
MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of TRAVELLERS and UPCOUNTRY RESIDENTS—suitable for INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, or PROFESSIONAL use.
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only House in the Presidency.)
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
Cataract, Concave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

NOTICES.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by LONGMAN and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
(No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.)
1, EAST STREET, POONA,
Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—
LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.
White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.
French Glove Kid (Emperor's) Boots } Dress.
All Patent „ do.
Do. „ (with spur boxes) do.
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh do. } Walking.
Memel top French Calf Golosh do.
Calf Croquet do.
Enamelled Croquet do.
Do. Imitation Balmorals do.
Do. Plain do.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh do.
Kid do. do. do.
Brown Morocco (Chelsea) do.
Do. Calf Golosh do.
Canvas do.
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon do. Riding.
Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.
Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.
SUNDRIES.
A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.
PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.
Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 17TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

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All the Year Round, vol. XX.	4 0
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Nos. 40, 41, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 72, 73, 74,—Each	3 0
NEW FRENCH BOOKS.	
Aline-Ali; and Madeleine Bertin.—Each	2 4

Bombay, 12th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.
PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions,
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.
Henry Hules Berens, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
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Archibald Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Norman, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq., M. P. | Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.
Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds
TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).
BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
„ The National Bank of India.
SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.
Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.
Assignments or Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On Tuesday, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.
9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 do. do. Demity.
4 do. do. Domestic.
4 do. superior White Shirtings.
4 do. Bookfold do. do.
4 do. Black and Lavender Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
2 Casks Iron Padlocks.
About 2,000 lbs. Iron Tacks.
An Invoice of Iron Nails of assorted sizes, Wrenches and Key, Vices, &c.
2 Cases Brass Handles.
1 do. do. Assorted Locks.
1 do. Assorted Toys.
3 do. do. Boots.
1 do. Hooks and Eyes.
1 do. Copper Scales.
1 do. Stocks and Dies.
1 do. Key Rings and Buckles.
1 do. Screws.
And any other Goods that may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow, Saturday, the 16th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., and other sundry articles.
20 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
5 do. of Madapollams.
20 Cases of Prints.
AT 1 P.M.
A Scotch Terrier Bitch, a first-rate ratter.
One English-built Buggy with fast-trotting Arab Horse and Harness, complete.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of NORTH WALES MAIN STEAM COAL.
On Tuesday next, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ebrahim Hajee Dada—
Landed ex "James Seddon."
1979 Tons North Wales Main Steam Coal.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
12 sets best English German-Silver mounted Single Harness.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
One English-built Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marne
Bombay, 15th January, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE of SIAM SUGAR.
On Monday, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Warehouse, No. 22, in Goolam Mohideen Street, by order of Meya Chandabhoy Allybhoy, on account of Sha Veerjee Dhunjee—
M M A 299 Bags Siam Sugar } Landed ex "White Jacket,"
M S 158 do. do. } from Singapore.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 do. do. Madapollams.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
10 Cases White do.
9 do. Printed do.
4 do. White Mull.
3 Cases of very superior Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Table, Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks with shades, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Tea and Coffee Services, Spoons and Forks, Bread Baskets, Waiters, Saltcellars, &c.
An Invoice of superior Preserved Provision, consisting of 1 and 2 lb. Tin Red Herrings, fresh Ling and Cod Hare Soup, Veal and Peas, Green Peas, Beef and Vegetable Stew, Veal Hare Soup, Veal Cutlet, Ox Cheek and Vegetable, Stewed Hare and Rabbit, Gillet Soup, Jagged Hare, Cod Roe, Calf's Head, Stewed Kidneys, Ox-tail Soup, fresh Skate, and Cod-boiled Beef.
20 Iron Folding Cots, Canvas-bottom.
15 do. Folding Bedstead and Chairs.
To close an account:—
An Invoice of very superior Hats, consisting of
12 Dozen Drab Shell Hats.
3 do. Grey Motted do.
9 do. Brown and Drab do.
4 do. Drab Sydney do.
On account of Cadurbhoy Essoobhoy, the first purchaser.
W—A—1-19 (part of) 12 Cases assorted Umbrellas, ex "Mirella" and "Bates Family."
On account of the concerned—
36 Cases of old Brown Windsor Soap from the celebrated Perfumers A. and F. Pears of 91, Great Russell Street, London.
15 Cases Pint Pickles from Barnis, Purveyors to Her Majesty.
20 do. Tea, each 7 lbs. Souchong and Pekoe mixture, especially ordered from and shipped by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China.
AT 2 P. M.
A showy strong Bay Arab Horse, 4 years old, goes well in harness, with certificate of soundness.
SALE of CANVAS, NAVY DUCK, HESSIAN and TWINE.
On Monday, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
10 Bales superior Canvas, No. 1 to 4.
3 do. Government Navy Duck, well-suited for Trowsers.
5 do. Hessian, 54 in.
2 do. do. 45 in.
1 do. do. 43 in.
2 do. 3 Ply Sewing Twine.
SALE of CONTRACTORS' PLANT, TOOLS, &c.
On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Messrs. Drurey and Goode, Contractors, Parell Road, a large quantity of Contractors' Plant, Tools, &c., consisting of Crow Bars, Chain, Crab Winches, Derricks, Saw Tables, Sheer Legs, Taps and Dies, Augers, Locks, Carpenters' Tools, Lorry Wheels, Darits and Crossing Bullock Carts, Iron Blocks, Adges, Pine Spars, some very handsome Monuments in blue stone, Patterned and Bath, some Slab Stones, a large quantity of Teak Scantling, and a variety of useful articles.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Peter de Vas—
A double Cylinder Portable Engine, 12 Horse-power, by Telford Sharp, and Farrar.
N.B.—The above will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.
A Chesnut Arab Charger, very high-caste, very handsome, and carries a Lady. Height 14-2.
A Bay Arab Charger, carries a Lady. Height 15.
A Black Arab Saddle Horse, goes in single and double Harness. Height 14-3.
A Child's Bay Pony with black points.
A very handsome Park Phaeton with moveable Coach-box, Pole, Shafts and Lamps, made to order, by Laurie and Marner. Price Rs. 1,500.
N. B.—Can be seen at two hours' previous notice.
A small consignment of first-class Saddlery, from the celebrated maker J. A. Owen, of Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, consisting of—
3 Ladies' Saddles, of very handsome manufacture.
4 Saddles for Boys or Girls, elegantly stitched.
6 Gentlemen's Saddles, super East India full Shafters.
1 Racing Saddle, weight 2 lbs.
1 do. do. do. 1 lb. 10 oz.
1 New Regulation Military R. H. Artillery Saddle, with Regulation Bridle to match, and all extras complete.
1 Infantry Officer's Saddle, fitted up for holsters. 1 pair of Holsters with Regulation Bridle, &c., complete.
1 very handsome light-gilted all over, Somerset Saddle, complete.
The above have just arrived per Overland Route, are in excellent condition, and will be sold at English cost with charges to ensure a speedy clearance.
Bombay, 15th January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Grand Secret.—With the variable temperature of this country ill-health will creep in unless the blood from time to time be purified and noxious matters be expelled from the body. In this the public may be its own physician. Holloway's Pills may be purchased at a trifling cost; instructions for taking them will be furnished with the Pills, and a little attention, with few restrictions, will enable persons to keep themselves in health under very trying circumstances. These Pills act as alteratives, tonics and aperients. Holloway's medicine should be ready for instant admination when the slightest symptom gives warning of approaching indisposition.

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AGENTS—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.